REGD. NO. B. 1065 REGD. NO. B. 1065 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 136 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935 EIGHTEEN PAGES

RAJEN BABU'S S. O. S. TO PATNA

KEEP READY ALL CARS AND LORRIES

Relief Equipment For Despatch To Quetta

May Cut Down His Tour Programme To Proceed To Stricken Area

YEOLA, June 7.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has wired to the Bihar Central Relief Committee Office at Patna to keep ready all cars, lorries and other relief equipments for despatch to Quetta.

Rajen Babu is also eager to cut down his programme, which has already been fixed till the end of this month, to visit the earthquake stricken area, if necessary.—United Press.

GOVT. HAVE AMPLE RESOURCES

SIMLA, June 7

The public seems to be greatly agitated over the refusal of the Government to allow entry to private individuals to Quetta for relief purposes. The Congress President and the General Secretaries of Congress have sent applications to the Government of India in this connection and have asked for passes to be issued to those who would render genuine relief to the sufferers.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN

The following reply has been sent to the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"Your telegram to His Excellency. The reasons which make it necessary for the Government to prohibit private individuals going to Quetta have been made clear in a communique just issued to the Press, to the whole of which we invite your earnest attention. Conditions in Quetta are very different from those in Bihar; every single addition of persons going will add greatly to the difficulties of those who are engaged on relief operations of greater magnitude and danger. The Government have ample resources to deal with the situation in Quetta itself but those desirous of participating in the relief work can render valuable assistance by helping the refugees evacuated to the Punjab and Sind".—United Press.

250 REFUGEES FOR LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, June 7

Two hundred and fifty refugees including women and children all of whom are destitute and injured, are arriving at Lucknow from Quetta by special train tomorrow morning.

Most of them will be accommodated at King George's Medical College and the rest at Balrampur Hospital.

A relief centre has been opened at the medical college and a meeting was held this morning to devise means to give all possible help to the sufferers.—A.P.

OVER 40,000 KILLED

Report Based On Official Messages

SIMLA, June 7.

The following is the situation according to the report based on official messages received upto the midday of 7th June.

The range of earthquake is estimated as 130 miles long and 20 miles broad. In addition to the towns of Kalat and Mastung, at least 100 villages in the Quetta subdivision and Kalat State have been totally destroyed. The survey of villages has not yet been complete. But the present estimate of the number killed is between 12,000 and 15,000. The total death roll including that of Quetta is therefore probably in excess of 40,000. The number of destitute refugees is estimated at not less than 15,000. Supplies of food and medical comforts at Quetta are not adequate. Evacuation of British and Indian survivors continues with all possible speed.—A. P. Special.

RAJEN BABU AND QUETTA RELIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sd.) June 7.

Acharya Kripalani in a press statement says that Babu Rajendraprasad will, in the course of the next few days announce the names of Quetta Central Relief Committee which, he proposes to form on the lines of the Bihar Central Relief Committee for the relief of sufferers from the recent earthquake in Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan.

In the meantime, all contributions as already announced should be forwarded to Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Hindu Office, Karachi or Office Secretary, Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad.

NO. M. O. COMMISSION

SIMLA, June 7.

The Government of India have decided, states a communique, that with immediate effect no money order commission shall be charged on remittances by money orders payable to the Viceroy's Private Secretary for the "Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund" written prominently across the particulars filled in by the remitter.—A.P.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN LAVAL GOVT.

PARIS, June 7.

The new national government headed by M. Laval obtained a vote of confidence in the Chamber by 402 votes to 137 on the question of shelving all interpellations.

This overwhelming majority followed the reading of a ministerial declaration the main point whereof is a demand for exceptional powers for the next five months "to ensure the defence of franc and fight against speculation."

Franc's Sharp Recovery

Speculators Watch How Laval Proposes To Deal With Financial Situation

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 7.

Franc staged a sharp recovery this morning on the news of M. Laval formed government but business in the Foreign Exchange market is not large and there are no signs of intervention by the British control. Speculators warned by the dramatic weakening of the franc after an initial firmness on M. Bouissons' formation of the Cabinet are not pressing and are waiting to see how M. Laval proposes to deal with the financial situation and Chamber's reactions to his proposals.

Moreover, speculators' ardour has been damped by the fears that the French authorities penalise their past activities which in the eyes of the French public are largely responsible for the present crisis.

Earlier News On Page 7

RESTRICTIONS ON ISSUE OF TICKETS

SIMLA, June 7.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary has been issued notifying, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 (III of 1897) the Governor-General-in-Council, being satisfied that Quetta and its neighbourhood are threatened with the outbreak of an epidemic disease, is pleased to direct that all Railway administrations in India shall place such restrictions on the issue of tickets to any railway station in Baluchistan as are for the time being considered necessary by Military or Civil authority for the time being in charge of the administration of Baluchsan.—A. P. Special.

JAPS' DRASTIC ACTION?

North China Afraid Of Advance Threatened Last Week

PEIPING, June 7.

Calm before storm sums up the feeling of North China where fears are increasing of Jap forces embarking on drastic action which was threatened last week. Chinese Government claims it has complied with most of the Japanese demands, but it is understood, contrary to the hopes entertained by Nanking, the Japanese Militaries regard the Chinese measures as unsatisfactory.

It is learned the departure of Jap Garrison from Tientsin due to relief by new forces is postponed. Thus the strength of Jap troops in North China is doubled. China has already yielded to the Jap demand for removal of General Hsuehchung, Governor of Chihli, who is transferred to the new post of Commissoner of Defence, of provinces, Kansu Szechwan Shensi.—Reuter's Special.

A Tokio message of May 30th stated:—"A warning that Japanese troops will advance from the Great Wall into Northern China, unless anti-Japanese, anti-Manchukuo activities cease there, has been given by the Japanese Military Attache at Peiping to the Chinese authorities according to newspaper reports. The warning also threatens that the Pieping headquarters of the plotters will be included in the demilitarised zone.

The note adds that the Japanese command of Northern China is tired of "Chinese insincerity, double-dealing and failure strictly to observe the terms of the Tangku Truce" which ended earlier, the Japanese fight in North China. The Foreign Office refuses to confirm or comment on the reports, but military circles agree that the reports are more or less correct."

Nissar On His Obituary!

LAHORE, June 7.

Mr. Mohammed Nissar, the Test cricketer, stepped into the office of the Associated Press this evening and said that he had not been anywhere near Quetta and had never felt fitter.

The rumour that got about that he had been killed in the Quetta earthquake is perhaps owing to error in names.

Referring to his obituary notice, Mr. Nissar observed that he could not even describe it as a "gross exaggeration" in view of the fact that he had been in Lahore all the time.—A.P.

Eden Answers 'Wild Criticism'

Denies Charge Of Encouraging Ethiopian Govt. Against Italy

LONDON, June 7.

Captain Eden demolished "many wild criticisms directed against the Government in the Italian press" when he defined the British attitude to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute in the Commons on the Whitsuntide adjournment debate.

He said we have been charged with intrigue and encouraging the Ethiopian Government to adopt a hostile attitude towards Italy. "This is as fantastic as the stories that colonial football fields are aerodromes in disguise".

The Minister asked what we had gained by adding fuel to the smouldering fire. British Government sought to use the good offices in the interests of both parties and pointed out that British rights in Ethiopia were amply provided by treaty.

The statement arose on a question by Major Attlee.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT. GRANT FOR QUETTA RELIEF

50,000 Sterling Subject To Parliamentary Sanction

CENTRAL GOVT. AWAITS GRIGG'S RETURN FOR ANNOUNCEMENT?

SIMLA, June 7.

Subject To Parliamentary sanction the Chancellor of Exchequer has agreed to grant from British Government, 50,000 sterling to Quetta Earthquake Relief.
—A. P.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY

Even Greater Than For Bihar

SIMLA, June 7.

A provisional grant of 50,000 pounds sterling by the British Government raises the question of what the Government of India would do.

The question will be considered soon after the return of Sir James Grigg. Considering that Government of India's Bihar grant exceeded all funds combined, it may be assumed that grant for relief of Baluchistan will be substantial to make up the deficit left after collection of relief fund. For the moment it is not possible to estimate the extent of damage and need of relief. Therefore the announcement of Central Government's grant may take time but the fact that Baluchistan is a centrally administrated area makes the Government of India's responsibility even greater than for Bihar.

The Quetta death roll is approximately five times Bihar, in area it is one-twelfth of the size of Bihar and almost all inhabitants have been rendered homeless and destitute.

British medical officer attending the wounded at Quetta declares that casualties there recall the days of Somme. Another British Officer after visiting one village reported that out of 400 inhabitants only nine have survived. It is literally impossible to calculate the material damage. Damage in Quetta alone must amount to millions of pounds. It is impossible to describe the havoc in Quetta town.

Among the requests received for supplies is for baby's clothing.

Nine aircraft forming part of R.A.F. were flown to Karachi yesterday.—A.P.

NEW BRITISH CABINET

BETWEEN PALACE AND DOWNING STREET

LONDON, June 7.

There have been afternoon comings and goings between the Buckingham Palace and Downing Street in connection with the Government changes.

Mr. MacDonald left the Palace after an hour's audience with His Majesty wherein he advised him to send for Mr. Baldwin. He was escorted by Sir Clive Wigram to the car and cheered by the crowd outside. Four minutes later, Mr. Baldwin arrived immediately, shown the King's apartments where His Majesty offered him the Premiership which was accepted. He was only ten minutes with the King, then motored back to Downing Street but returned to the Palace shortly after, with the list of the proposed Ministers.

Meanwhile all the Ministers Assembled to say goodbye to Mr. MacDonald. Ministers left for the Palace at 17-30, notable among them being Mr. Molcolm MacDonald, who has not yet got the Cabinet rank.

Little later, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald departed for Lossiemouth.—Reuter.

Other 'Quake News On Pages 7, 8, & 18

Baldwin As Premier And Zetland As Secretary Of State For India

LONDON, June 7.

The following constitute the new Cabinet:—

Premier: Baldwin;

Lord President of the Council: Ramsay MacDonald;

Home Secretary: Sir John Simon;

Foreign Affairs: Sir Samuel Hoare;

Dominions: J. H. Thomas;

Colonies: Malcolm MacDonald;

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Neville Chamberlain;

Secretary of State for India: Marquis of Zetland;

Minister without portfolio for the League of Nations Affairs: Anthony Eden.—Reuter.

Lord Chancellor: Viscount Hailsham.

Lord Privy Seal: Lord Londonderry;

War Lord: Viscount Halifax.

Air Secretary: Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister;

Secretary for Scotland: Sir Godfrey Collins;

Minister for Health: Sir Kingsleywood;

Minister for Trade: Walter Runciman:

Secretary for Admiralty: Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell;

Minister for Education: Oliver Stanley:

Minister for Agriculture: Mr. Walter Elliot;

Minister for Labour: Ernest Brown;

Commissioner of Works: Major Ormsby Gore.

Sir J. Simon is also Deputy Leader of the House of Commons.—Reuter

EXCEPTIONS TO FORECAST

LONDON, June 7.

The new Cabinet appointments announced to-night are identical with those forecast last evening with the following exceptions or additions:

Capt. Eden is to do special League work.

Lord Eustace Percy has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

Major Tryon becomes Postmaster-General outside the Cabinet.

Sir Hilton Young, the retiring Minister of Health, receives Peerage.—Reuter.

Cruel Murder Of Girl

PATNA, June, 6.

Report of a diabolical murder has just reached here from North Bihar.

It is stated that a girl of 11 years of age was found strangled to death while keeping watch in a mango orchard in the vicinity of Nargaon village within the jurisdiction of Bella Police Station. Ornaments were removed from her person and her abdomen mutilated.—United Press.

ONLY SURVIVOR OF FAMILY OF 50!

Prominent Businessman Of Quetta Lying In Race-Course Hospital

MADRAS, June 7

Pandit Jhani, the General Secretary of the Madras Arya-Samaj, has received a telegram from Karachi stating that his wife Shantadevi and his daughter, and sister-in-lay who had gone to Quetta in connection with the marriage of the sister-in-law, have all been killed in the earthquake.

Mrs. Shantadevi was headmistress in the local Girls High School and took prominent part in social welfare and women's work in Madras.

The Pandit, interviewed by the Associated Press of India, said that his father-in-law Mr. Kundan Lal, a prominent businessman of Quetta, who is lying at the Race Course Hospital Quetta is the only survivor of a family of fifty members.—A.P.

OUTSIDE CABINET

LONDON, June 7.

The Cabinet Minister without portfolio: Lord Eustace Percy.

Outside the Cabinet are:

Postmaster-General Major Tryon. Sir Hilton Young, ex-Minister of Health receives Barony. Lord Londonderry is the Government Leader of Lords.

Junior Minister will be announced next week.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AUSTRALIA GIVES £10,000.

CANBERRA, June 7.

The Australian Government has offered to the Government of India 10,000 sterling for relief of 'quake sufferers.—Reuter.

JAPAN ELIMINATED

LONDON, June 7.

At Warsaw in the Davis Cup Czechoslovakia eliminated Japan by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

LOST & FOUND

One bundle of Account Books and other papers, belonging to R. Ramanlal and Co., has been missed on Thursday in the local train between Ville Parle and Marine Lines. Founder may kindly oblige us by sending the same to us at 60, Princess Street, Bombay 2. A reward of Rs. 15 will be paid to the bringer on receipt of the same. (4332).

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Assistant for Accounts Department having knowledge of Gujerati. Apply Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Wadala, Bombay 15. (4325).

Wanted:—An experienced midwife and Nurse required with B. P. N. A. qualifications for the Moray Dispensary Malvan. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50 p.m. Applications should be submitted to the undersigned, stating terms, experience, qualifications, etc. on or before the 15th June 1935. (Sd.) Khansaheb Shaik Ahmad. Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Malvan. (1196).

Wanted experienced B.A.L.T. as Incharge, Female Teachers' Training school. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Experienced High School and Anglo Vernacular Middle passed as Head and Assistant mistresses, pay Rs. 60—3—90, Rs. 40—1—50—1—60 respectively. Possibility of these grades being improved as Rs. 60—3—90—6—120 and Rs. 40—3—70—4—90 respectively but not guaranteed. Appointments on a year's probation in the first instance. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. Only female candidates need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before June 30, 1935. Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (1193)

Wanted—A Head Master for the D. A. A. V. High School, Ajmer. The candidate must be a trained graduate of at least 10 years teaching and administrative experience in High School in the grade of 150 to 250. Pay according to qualifications with Provident Fund benefits. He must be an Arya Samajist. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an Arya Samaj Educational institution. Applications must reach the undersigned upto 20th of June, 1935. Rai Bahadur Pt. Mithan Lall, Advocate, President. (1134).

Wanted:—Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen for appointment as Organizers on salary and T. A. Basis. Those willing to undertake adequate guarantee of business from an allotted field, need only apply stating age, qualification and experience if any. Capable persons would get benefits of Provident Fund Scheme for Organizers. Applications should reach the undersigned, not later than the 20th June. If necessary, information may be sought personally. Manager, Western India Life Insurance Company Ltd., Guzrat. (1169).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Graduate with English and Sanskrit to work as an Assistant Teacher in a High School. Two years' binding essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, minimum salary expected, etc., to:—The Head Master, S. H. High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad. (1182).

Wanted a Hindu Lady Doctor of L.C.P.S. status to take charge of Zenana Dispensary Nathdwara. Pay Rs. 120 to 150 according to qualification. Apply for particulars to the Medical Officer, Nathdwara (Mewar). 1175

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Import-Export—Wanted Situation by one, having vast experience of general imports Trade and thorough grip at handling all different markets of India; having worked: Bombay, Karachi, Lahore and travelled all over India. Now already managing one big import firm, will be prepared to go abroad. Can also start quite afresh with a suitable partner possessing finance over 50,000. Communicate Box No. 4319, "Bombay Chronicle".

26. BOARDING HOUSES

Ladies such as teachers, nurses and students wishing to have decent lodging and food arrangements should write about their willingness to join a self-supporting club to be started by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute C|o Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, 4. (4329).

Unique Opportunity:—Highly cultured Gujerati middle-aged couple can take in limited number of resident girl wards. Excellent boarding and lodging and parental care provided. No boys. Write Box 4326, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Let—Very large godowns, airy, lighted. Apply Mithibai M. D. Jeejeebhoy, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. (4270).

To Be Let—Chowpatty in Gilbert building, magnificent, spacious flats of four bed-rooms near Babulnath. Apply Kanji Cursondas, 187, Hornby Road. (4333).

To Let at Khar, 12th Road, near the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, a fine bungalow with electric lights, garage, garden and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Fort. 'Phone: 22777. (4323).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4268).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Veteran Specialist French Master's Classes, begin 12th June, address H. G. Dighe, Hanuman Terrace, near Pathe. (4331).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4322)

Senior Cambridge Institute is the only institution on which you can safely rely for Best coaching. It alone conducts regular classes and keeps efficiency. Apply 379-83, Walker Buildings, Lamington Road. (1176).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering, City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (4318).

H. P. T. College, Nasik—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujarati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F. Y. A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 7. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1935 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. Send Ans. 6 for Prospectus and Admission Form. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (1160).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

The Laxmi Tutorial & Commercial Institute, Dadar (Recognised by Government), imparts expert training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy Diploma of I.M.C., R.A. Final and Matriculation Examinations. Highly qualified and experienced staff. Enrolments commenced. Prospectus free. (4300).

Sheth Goculdas Tejpal High School will re-open on Monday, 10th June, 1935. New students seeking admission should see the Principal on Tuesday, 11th instant at 10-30 a.m., with their guardians. (4312).

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardized course as approved by All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

Deccan High School, Thakoordwar prepares students for Matriculation. This year eight out of fourteen passed. Sixth standard failed students admitted to Seventh. Eminently successful coaching. Second languages including Gujarathi taught. (1177).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from gentlemen of ability, energy and influence to represent as Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces for the Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., the first Life Office in Northern India to declare a handsome Bonus after its third working period. Terms highly attractive. Commission continues on retirement or death. Apply in confidence to the General Manager, Taj Insurance Co. Ltd., 54, The Mall, Lahore. (1153)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Applications are invited on handsome commission and salary up to Rs. 150 per month to introduce silk sarris and suitings manufactured in our mills. Apply to:—The Punjab Textile Mills, Ravi Road, Lahore (Punjab). (4328).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE FINLAY MILLS, LTD.
RS. 1,000 REWARD.

We are given to understand that malicious statements are being circulated to the effect that the fine cloth produced in the Finlay Mills is not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills.

That statement is entirely false.

The Finlay Mill has never produced one lb. of cloth which was not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills either the present fine count cloth or previously.

We are prepared to prove this should any one desire it.

The above reward will be paid to anyone giving genuine information to our satisfaction which will lead to the detection of the person making the malicious statement complained of.

We hereby give warning that any person found to have made these malicious statements or to have spread these rumours will be immediately proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law. (1168)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

CERAMIC DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two years Diploma Industrial Courses, (1) Pottery and Porcelain and (2) Metal Enamelling. Only Inter. Science passed are eligible. Good future prospects, all ex-students employed. Sessions begins from July. Well equipped newly built workshop and laboratories, highly foreign qualified staff. Apply to the Ceramic Expert. 1071.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT, Bombay.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 611 of 1935.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, CO, LTD, Plaintiffs.
vs.
ANWARALLY HAJIBHOY -- Defendant.

To
ANWARALLY HAJIBHOY alias HUSSEIN HAJI,
the Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted this suit in this Court against you praying that you may be forthwith ordered to vacate shop No. 5 of the Narsinh Mansions premises mentioned in the plaint and deliver up peaceful and vacant possession thereof to the plaintiffs and for a decree for Rs. 765 being arrears of rent and further compensation at the rate of Rs. 200 per month from 1st April, 1935.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Hon'ble Court on the 19th day of June 1935 at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you are hereby required to take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 1181

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

One LABORATORY ASSISTANT in the Grade of Rs. 60—4—80 is required for the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay.

Applicants must have the B.Sc. degree of the University of Bombay with Chemistry as Principal subject or an equivalent qualification of a Technological Institution and should have a knowledge of experimental dyeing.

The appointment will be on probation for six months and renewable if services are found satisfactory.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 21st June, 1935.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay. 6th June, 1935.

(1192)

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF DREDGERS AND BARGES IN THE SEA OF MUMBRA (G.I.P. RLY. MUMBRA STATION)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramkuvar Shrinivas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oscar S. Crassi carrying on business in the firm name of "The Sand & Co." as the Sole Proprietor and pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1934 will sell by Public Auction the following Dredgers and Barges on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1935 at 4 P.M. in the Sea of Mumbra (G.I.P. Rly.) at the place where they are lying:

1. Steam Dredger "Drudge."
1. Priestman's Grab Dredger.
1. Mississipi Dredger (Oil Engine driven).
6. Barges.

No. 77 18 Brass.
No. 78 22 Brass.
No. 112 28 Brass.
No. 111 35 Brass.
No. 117 40 Brass.
No. 120 40 Brass.

A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of knocking the lot or lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the lots purchased by the purchaser shall be taken possession of within three days from the day of sale at the purchaser's expense.

Further conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE 11TH JUNE 1935 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO GINS AND PRESS FACTORIES, BUILDINGS AND LANDS AT AMRAOTI (BERAR).

By Order of the Liquidators of the New Mofussil Co. Ltd., Bombay (in Voluntary Liquidation) the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 26th June at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), at our rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 2 Gins and Press Factories Buildings, Stores and 6 Acres lands (Oil Mill is not for sale).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Joint Liquidators.

Running this Week

WHO IS THIS?

"Black Rider"

A SMASHING & SWASH BUCKLING Drama of a bravado

—a mysterious BLACK RIDER, who sets free the Humanity in bondage.

JAWAHIR'S W. GARCHER PRODUCTION.

"BLACK RIDER"

Starring

TARADEVI, YESHWANT, DAVE, ERMELINE, S. NAZIR HARIDAS.

AT

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.

Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

	SINGLE. Cabin	Tourist	RETURN. Cabin	Tourist
	£7.	£5	£—	£—
COLOMBO	19	12	30	18
SINGAPORE	26	17	—	30
HONGKONG	30	19	50	30
SHANGHAI	35	22	50	30
KOBE	36	23	50	30
YOKOHAMA				

SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

Cabin & 1st	Cabin	Cabin & 2nd	Cabin & Tourist
$409	$358	$307	$261

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

Cabin	Cabin and Tourist
$358	$256

Around the World rates Bombay to Bombay via Colombo, China, Japan, U. S. A./Canada and Europe or vice versa by N. Y. K. Bombay and European Lines, Pacific Lines, Rail across U. S. A./Canada, and any Atlantic Line, also special reduced rates in conjunction with outside European Line between Europe and Shanghai via Bombay for Around-the-World passengers will be quoted on application. Passage rates from Colombo to Europe 1st and 2nd class also reduced Students' rates in 3rd class on our European line vessels and various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Established 7th September, 1906
Head Office.:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, (Bombay); Bandra (Near Bombay); Malabar Hill (3/4, Hughes Road, Bombay); Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad (Station Branch); Calcutta, Calcutta (Bara Bazar); Poona, Poona City; Nagpur City; Rajkot; Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,02,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
Opened-Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

LALKAKA'S LOVE FOR BRITISH FLAG

It Stands In Way Of Exploitation By Intelligentsia He Says

Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, an hon. magistrate of Bombay, addressed a meeting organised by the India Defence League in the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester, in mail week, over which Mr. A. C. Laycock, hon. secretary of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presided.

GLORY OF BRITISH FLAG

Mr. Lalkaka said that of the 353,000,000 in India only 8 per cent could, by some stretch or imagination, be called literate, and it was not the entire 8 per cent who were crying for self-government. To-day this truculent demand to drive the British out of India came from less than 2 per cent of the 353,000,000, and yet British politicians had imposed on that "microscopic minority" the grandeur of the name of India. This so-called intelligentsia, representing no one but itself and speaking for no other interest than its personal self-interest, derived from those few men who had waxed rich as the result of British enterprise, energy, capital, and blood. These people were trying to drive the British out of India because if there was one potent force standing in the way of the exploitation of the backward races it was not any idealistic body like the League of Nations but the British flag.

MONEYLENDER BLAMED

India was poor not on account of British exploitation but because of the Indian moneylender, and, while India did want to buy British goods, if India was not solvent it might not be able to buy them.

Mr. Lalkaka referred to the report of the Indian Statutory Commission for evidence that India did not enjoy fiscal autonomy, and added that the Government of India Act of 1919 had resulted in deterioration and corruption.

TWO ROTTEN AGREEMENTS

Mr. Laycock explained at the outset that he was not a member of the India Defence League, the main reason, he supposed, being that he preferred to keep clear of politics. No one, he said, could argue that Lancashire had had a "square deal" from the Government. They had been given two "rotten, so-called agreements"—half-promises with no idea of any fulfilment. "I say 'God help us' if we have to rely on Indian tariff boards as they have been constituted in the past."

LANCASHIRE'S FEARS

In seconding a vote of thanks Councillor J. Watts, jun., appealing for action by the Indian Section to condemn the Government's policy, said that so long as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce supported the Government so long would the Government think that Lancashire was with them. Until they got a complete reversal of the chamber's policy through the democratic vote of the members, Lancashire would be stifled.—"Manchester Guardian."

RANGOON BARRISTER JAILED

RANGOON, June 6.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, sentenced to-day Mr. N. N. Burjorji, senior barrister of the Rangoon Bar, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, finding him guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 30,000 belonging to Bamla estate. Mr. Burjorji was also found guilty of cheating Miss J. J. Villa in respect of Rs. 25,000 and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, both the sentences were to run concurrently.

The Magistrate directed that Mr Burjorji should be placed in B class.

It is understood that an appeal is being filed.—A.P.

KHALSA YOUTHS FOR PEACEFUL PICKETING

LAHORE, June 6

The following resolutions have been passed by the Central Khalsa Youth League at its meeting held here under the presidency of Sardar Sant Singh, M. L. A.

"This meeting resents the apathy shown by the leaders of the Akali Party in spite of the grim resolve of 40 Sikh ladies to fast unto death and appeals to them to settle their differences by the 15th of June and further resolves that in the absence of such a settlement before the date mentioned above, the Central Khalsa Youth League will take necessary steps to carry on an intensive propaganda against them and will resort to peaceful picketing to check their activities and their leaderships, once for all".—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
A whirl of Merriment
Cicely COURTNEIDGE
'THINGS ARE LOOKING UP'

There is no Free List

FREE new facts on the Latest & most Successful treatment for DIABETES with Dan Mellius
CONTINENTAL DRUG CO. POST BOX 996 BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
Premier Homoeopathic College
Phone—B.B 2654. Founded 1881.
265-66, UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD.
Only Public Homoeopathic College with attached Hospital of 60 Beds, aided by the Calcutta Corporation Surgeon-General D. P. Goil of Bengal in his Inspection Report of 1934 observes "..... I went through all the Wards and was shewn all the arrangements for the care and treatment of patients and the teaching of students Both the School and the Hospital appear to be well patronised by the suffering public and the students ....." Mayoral Children's Ward and the Gynaecological and Obstetrical Wards, opened in 1934 by the Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Government, have greatly facilitated the bed-side training of the students. Non-Matric students are not admitted. Special arrangements for Lady students. For Prospectus and application forms apply to the Superintendent. 54th Session commences from 24th June, 1935.
S. K. Nag, M.D., Secy.
G. N. Sinha, M.D., Supdt.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Established 1919.
Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.
Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.
Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.
Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.
Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances or 3 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
Advances made on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
B. M. BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

RELICS OF BURMESE WAR FOUND

RANGOON, May 31.

A few relics of the Burmese War have been discovered at Danubyu in Maubin District.

Three cannon balls, dating back to the days of Maha Bandoola, the famous Burmese General were discovered by a party of workers who were engaged in demarcation work for new plots near the Khinmag on Phongyi Kyaungadaik.

It is said that it was near this spot that Maha Bandoola erected his fort to fight against the British.—A. P.

"PRIVATE" POST OFFICE

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

A Surat message says that the local police have unearthed a post office run by private individuals.

The police searched the Delhi Express and another railway train and have seized a number of unstamped letters and have arrested three persons on a charge of breach of the postal act.—A. P.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE.

Popular Institution Completes Decade Of Useful Work

This Institute was founded on 4th August 1924, at the request of a number of commerce students, by Mr. J. R. Batliboi, F. S. A. A. (Hons.) who has established his name and fame as one of the most successful Accountant-Lecturers in India and his publications on Accounting, Auditing Taxation are being read by businessmen and commerce students throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

From the very start, the Institute has avoided being a one man's show and has always maintained an efficient staff to impart Commercial Education of a high order to students in India. It is this principle of having qualified and specialised men on the staff for each subject that has brought this Institute to the forefront, and "Batliboi's" is now a household word amongst the commerce students of this country.

Students In Far Off Places

The students of the Institute do not come from the city of Bombay only. As a result of the system of Postal Tuition introduced by the Institute on modern lines the Institute is able to coach students in any part of India and have enrolled students from far off places like East Africa, Baghdad, Basra, etc. The Institute commenced its work in 1924 with one student on its roll. This first student is at present holding a very responsible post in a leading business house in East Africa. At the end of the first year the Institute had more than 120 students on its roll. The enrolments thereafter each year have risen to the remarkable figure of about 500 including 40 to 50 graduates every year. A number of lady-students have been taking training every year to improve their prospects in life. Many of the Institute's past successful students are at present enjoying high and responsible posts not only in India but outside India in places like Persia, Singapore, Japan, East Africa, etc.

The fact that the Institute has always offered tuition of a very high order to the Commerce students can be realised by looking to the very successful results produced by the Institute year after year. Not only its number of successful candidates at the G. D. A. Examination has always been the largest, but the percentage of its own successful students is always higher than the percentage of total successful students and about a dozen graduates in Arts, Science, etc., have always been able to find their names in the list of successful candidates year after year in this examination. In 1934 the number of successes recorded was the largest. Two students of the Institute, of whom one was a lady-student, were able to carry away the Sir Norman Murray Prize and the S. N. Pochkhanawala Prize for displaying efficiency in the examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers in the year 1933.

The Institute awards Gold and Silver Medals to really brilliant students. Besides these, a scheme of cash prizes has also been brought into existence.

Nearly 30 Different Subjects Taught

The coaching imparted at this Institute is in nearly thirty different subjects of the Higher and recognised Commercial Examinations conducted by the different examining bodies of both India and the United Kingdom. It trains students for nearly a dozen different examinations, including the examinations conducted by the Government of India for the R. A. Diploma, by the Institute of Bankers, London and India, by the Chartered Insurance Institute, London by the Incorporated Secretaries Association, by the London Chamber of Commerce, by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, etc.

The success of the Institute is due to the indefatigable labour put in by its Founder and Principal and also in no small measure due to the co-operation of its tutorial staff. The present Principal of the Institute, Mr. R. P. Dalal, F. S. A. A., has been a Lecturer in this Institute from its very establishment and has worked with the founder for nearly 17 years. He was Vice-Principal of the Institute during the years 1929-34. The Institute will be very shortly completing eleven years of its existence. Each year sees an increasing number of students of commerce taking their training in this Institute, where already a few thousands have received their training.

DOCK WORKERS UNION DISPUTE

Ali Bahadur Khan Replies To Allegations Of Shetty Group

Ali Bahadur Khan, President of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union writes:—

Statements have appreared in the press about the Dock Workers' Union from different persons who are directly of indirectly connected with this Union which contain a lot of allegations and misrepresentations, and I feel it my duty to place before the public a correct idea of the situation in the Docks. I do not propose to deal here with the specific charges which have been made against me by Dr. Shetty and others, these will be properly investigated and dealt with by the All-India Trades Union Congress.

The trouble in the Docks started since my election as the President of the Dock Workers' Union. Before that I was the Vice-President of this Union. When I was taken on as the vice-president by the workers, the Union was in a moribund condition. No members were being enlisted, no subscription were collected and the Union had no funds. The rent was in arrears and the Office of the Union had to be shifted as it had not paid the rent for six months. The annual returns to the Registrar of Trade Unions were not properly submitted and this was the cause of dissatisfaction against Dr. Shetty and others who had the management of the Union in their hands and they were held responsible by the workers for this state of affairs. It was an uphill task for me to bring the Union out of these difficulties and to revive it. After this the elections were held. A joint card was prepared by the workers with me as President with the written consent of Dr. Shetty, and I was unanimously elected.

GRINI KAMGAR ISSUE.

Since the election however Dr. Shetty has been fomenting trouble in the ranks of the Union with the help of disgruntled elements.

Besides the internal causes the trouble in the Union has been aggravated by the attempt of Dr. Shetty to import the issue of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Since my coming ineo the Union I have refused to allow the Girni Kamgar issue to be made a bone of contention to divide the workers. This has aggravated the hostility of this group against me.

The line of attack which the Shetty Group adopted was to challenge my representation in the T.U.C. When this question was discussed in the B.P.T.U.C. the Dock Workers' Union was represent by Karnik who belongs to Shetty's group, without my knowledge. A similar attempt was made to represent the Union in the A.I.T.U.C. session at Calcutta.

A.I.T.U.C. DESCISION.

When the Session of the T.U.C. was fixed at Budge Budge, a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union was called to elect the delegates. But when the news of the ban arrived in Bombay this meeting did not consider the election of delegates. When it was again announced that the session would be held, there was no time to call another meeting with due notice. Under the circumstances I, as President of the Union was entitled to represent the Union in the T.U.C. Session.

My representation was challenged by Dr. Shetty in Calcutta, but the A.I.T.U.C. after hearing the case decided in my favour. Further I was elected as Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. for the forthcoming year.

Since the T.U.C. session, the hopeless defeat and exposure of the antics of the Shetty group has further aggravated the trouble in the Docks. With the help of well-known deprecators and others who are out to break the Union, a provisional committee has been set up, which has occupied the office of the Union and is allowing no work of the Union to proceed.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

Dr. Shetty has now raised the religious issue in the Union in order to cover up his machinations. The confusion which has been created in the minds of the workers in the docks on the religious issue has beeen the heritage of the Shetty group. It is a well-known fact that when the workers were in struggle three years back, this group was responsible in placing the Koran on the gates of the docks in order to appeal to the Pathans who were going to work. They had also invited Maulana Shaukat Ali and his Colleague. Maulana Irfan, to address the workers. Religious oaths were taken on the Koran Since then Placards invoking the aid of the Almighty have been kept hanging all the year round in the most prominent place in the office. Subscriptions for the "galla"—the religious fund of the Mahomedans were collected in the Union Office. Kavals—Religious bards—have been brought to festivals organized by the Union and the Union has subscribed to the Sabiz.

This year during the Mohurrum festival, some members of the Union organized the festival as usual. The organisers of this meeting are at present members of the Provisional Committee I was invited to attend this meeting, I attended this meeting in order not to wound the feelings of the workers if possible to give it a different turn. Although it is necessary sometimes to attend these meeting organized by the workers, I have discouraged them as it confuses the class issue.

My views on Mohurrum festivals are well-known to the Mohomedan public, long before I was a full fledged socialist. I have been censured by the orthodox section of Muslims time and often for condemning these functions.

DETRIMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

In fine I wish to state definite-Dr. Shetty and his group as detrily that I regard the activities of mental to the trade union movement They are creating trouble in every Union where they work.

It is impossible for me to work with these people. I have tried my best to co-operate with them. Now let the All-India Trade Union Congress decide whether I should organize the Dock Workers or Dr. Shetty and his group. I am prepared to produce all the documents in support of my statements before the T.U.C. In spite of it if the allegations made by Dr Shetty are established I shall most willingly abide by the verdict of the Trades Union Congress.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN STEAM ROLLER DEPT.

Nearly 50 Men Thrown Out Of Work In Monsoon

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, writes complaining as to how the workers in the Municipality itself, have got to suffer unemployment and deplores the action of the Municipality for bringing it into existence.

There is a department called the Steam Roller department in the Bombay Municipality having about 80 men, whose duty is to look after the roads of Bombay. The hard conditions under which these poor workers have to work on the open roads in all seasons of the year are best known to the people of Bombay as well as to the authorities concerned.

The officer in chargt of this department has taken it into his head to keep them on work by rotation, thus throwing no less than 40 to 50 workers on the unemployed list in the monsoon.

UNION'S FIGHT

The average pay and the hours of work that these men put in, compare unfavourably with others and when the system of compulsury unemployment is foisted upon them their condition is worse.

The Union is fighting the battle of these unfortunate men appeals not only to the authorities to restore them their jobs but also to the members of the Municipal Corporation to take this matter seriously in their hands and to see to it that further unemployment is not caused especially at the hands of that body which had only last year resolved to vote no less than Rs. 10 lacs to relieve unemployment in the City.

MOLESTING YOUNG AND INNOCENT GIRL

BOMBAY, Friday 7.

Before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhud and Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla, two Christians Doming Lobo and Baptist Antone were convicted and sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment each and were ordered to be bound over to keep peace for a period of one year.

The facts of the case are that on 30th May 1935 at about 8 a.m a young Christian girl Josephine Fernandes working in a hosiery factory at Chowpathy and residing at Grant Road with her old mother, went to a tea shop to bring a Soda water bottle when the accused, who are 'Mawalis' having no employment and were sitting on the footpath, tried to crack vulgar jokes with the girl and then there was an exchange of hot words.

At about 8-30 a.m. the same day when the girl was going to her work the accused caught hold of her slapped her and one of them lifted her up and threw her to the ground.

A big crowd collected and a Police Constable who was close by and who had witnessed the incident arrested the accused and charged them with disorderly behaviour. After hearing evidence of the mother of the girl and others, the Magistrates were convinced of the guilt of the accused and sentenced them as above.

In passing orders the Bench expressed an opinion that the offence of molesting a young innocent girl was of a serious nature and the accused deserved to be dealt with severely.

The Dizziest Most Dashing
MUSICAL
Show of the decade
Gay Divorcee
a Romantic riot of
DANCING and MELODY
with the King & Queen of Carioca

FRED ASTAIRE GINGER ROGERS
See them do the "Continental"—Hear them sing
5 NEW SONG HITS
Alice Brady, Edward Everett Horton and Half the beauties of Hollywood.
GAY DIVORCEE
To-day and To-morrow 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
WELLINGTON Plans Open Phone 22666

ENDURANCE For YOUNG and OLD
Keep your LUNGS strong
And you will FIGHT COLDS
Get over the rigours of modern life,
And after effects of Pneumonia, Influenza, etc
Take PULMOVIGOR
and you can go up the Everest
Made in France
Per Bottle Rs. 2-12.
MALGHAM BROS., 26, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Late Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, J. P.

Mr. Jamietram Jivanram late of the firm of Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, who recently retired from the firm by the end of March last died of heart failure at Surat on the morning of Monday the 3rd instant while returning from Dakore, where he had been on some social function.

Mr. Jamietram came from a family of distinguished lawyers. His grandfather Mr. Jayanand was a well-known pleader in Surat. His elder brother the late Mr. Manchhashanker was for sometime an acting Judge of the local Small Causes Court. One of his nephews the late Mr. Narmadashanker was a well-known solicitor and another of his nephews Mr. K. M. Vakil is an Advocate (O.S.).

After matriculating in 1881 Mr. Jamietram joined the Elphinstone College which was then located in the building till recently occupied by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Byculla. He graduated in 1887. Among his co-students at the College were Sir Manubhai Mehta, the late Mr. Narkand N. Mehta, Mr. V. M. Pakvasa, Mr. Murarji Anandji Tana and others.

Shortly after he graduated a friend of his, the late Mr. Damoder, of Messrs Mansukhlal and Damoder, solicitors, suggested to him to work for some time in his office and Mr. Jamietram took up the suggestion and worked in that office for about a year. Thereafter in February 1889 Mr. Jamietram took his degree of LL.B., and was subsequently articled to Mr. Jefferson of Messrs Jefferson Bhaishanker Dinshaw and Kanga. Here he worked under the personal supervision of Mr. Bhaishanker who took a special interest in him.

Mr. Jamietram passed his attorneys examination in September 1892 and joined Mr. Matubhai who had started practice six months before.

In 1899 Mr. Madan joined the firm and since then the firm has been known as Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

During his long professional career Mr. Jamietram attended to several heavy cases one of the notable cases being the Misfeasance Summons against the directors of the Anglo India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in liquidation which lasted for 27 days before Mr. Justice Kemp He also acted for Mr. Malvi in a litigation involving about Rupees twenty-one lakhs and was appointed a Special Commissioner along with Mr. Gulabchand and Mr. Chandulal Dayabhai. The last heavy case which he attended was a case in which there were allegations of forgery and which ultimately went up to the Privy Council where Mr. Jamietram's client succeeded.

The great merit of Mr. Jamietram was his thoroughness. In taking instructions from his client he went deep into every detail of the case and his brief to Counsel was always complete. Further he was always in time in filing his pleadings and affidavits His forte was accounts and taxation. During the last few years he attended to taxation of all the bills of his office. To his staff he was a great disciplinarian though kind at heart. He had great regard for the members of his staff. He always attended to the financial side of the business and was prompt in recovery of bills.

Besides being a competent attorney, Mr. Jamietram was an ideal trustee. When he accepted the office of a trustee he always was an active trustee and kept the accounts under his personal supervision. Though old he was active till his death and he accepted the Trusteeship of the Babulnath and Mumbadevi Temple Charities about five years go. He was also one of the trustees of the Luxmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

The deceased was also a Justice of Peace.

Mr. Jamietram has left behind him an aged widow, two sons both of whom are graduates of the Bombay University, three daughters besides a large number of friends acquaintances and relations to mourn his loss.

May his soul rest in peace!

DADAR HIGH SCHOOL

This school has won general sympathy from students and their guardians in a couple of years on account of its good instruction and discipline.

The Education Department of the Government recognised it recently. An attempt at co-education is being made under the guidance of Mr. M. P. Khopkar, B.A.S.T.C.D. who has long and thorough experience of teaching both girls and boys.

Some of the visitors are donating annually or monthly since they carried with them the impression of the students and the staff.

LALA INDERNARAIN BRIJMOHANLAL

Chief Judge Of Bombay S. C. Court Feted At Delhi

(From A Correspondent)
DELHI, By Mail).

A very largely attended evening party was given to Lala Indernarain Brijmohanlal at the Swiss Hotel by Some leading citizens of Delhi on Saturday last.

Lala Indernarain is the officiating Chief Judge of Bombay Small Causes Courts and is on a short visit to Delhi, his native place.

Over 150 persons attended the party prominent among whom were Sir Abdur Rahman Lala Radhemohan, Rai Bahadur Ramkishore, Rai Bahadur Raj Narain; Rai Bahadur Madho Pershad, Mr. Hume, Mr. Pool, Rai Bahadur N. K. Sen, Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla, Rai Bahadur Sohanlal, Mr. R. B. Kagel, Mr A Isar, Pandit Harnarain Shastri, Lala Rameshwar Pershad, Lala Ram Gopal and Rai Bahadur Malik Devidayal.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

It has been finally decided to hold the sessions of the first Congress Socialist Conference on the 22nd and 23rd June, 1935 in the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad.

The executive committee of the Gujrat Congress Socialist Party has requested Smti. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya to open the conference. Acharya Narendradeo of Kashi Vidyapeeth, Benares, has accepted the invitation to preside over the Conference.

Final election of the delegates to the conference will be held on the 18th June in different centres of Gujerat and Kathiawar.

About a dozen houses are reported to be gutted as the result of a fire in Bardoli.

SHOWN ON THE SCREEN THIS WEEK

"GAY DIVORCEE" (WELLINGTON)—"THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL" (CAPITOL)—"THINGS ARE LOOKING UP" (EXCELSIOR)—"RUMBA" (PATHE)—

"The Casino Murder Case" with Paul Lukhas, Rosalind Russel and Louise Faizenda at the Regal.

"MY DARLING"
At The Minerva Talkies

The Minerva Talkies are screening this week "My Darling" produced by the Gandharv Cinetone of Bombay. 'My Darling' is an Arab romance of wild life. It is directed by Baburao Patel of the Gandharv Cinetone Padmadevi plays the leading feminine role, and is beautifully supported by stars as Miss Shirin Banu, Miss Azurie, Miss Parvati, Miss Sofiabanu, and by Messrs. Mubarak, Raja Pandit, Mohamed Patel, Nandu Khote, Bhivandkar. Vazkar, Surve Ali Din and Master Kamal.

"DAKSHA-YAGNA"
At The Majestic

"Daksha Yagna" alias "Sati Parvati" produced by Calcutta's famous Radha Film Co., is released this week at Cinema Majestic. Those who are tired of witnessing stunts and faked fights and the stereotype plots of Indian pictures will find "Daksha Yagna" as an uncommon picture.

"Daksha Yagna"—is a leaf from the Puranas depicting the divine love of Sati—the daughter of Daksha. She falls in love with Shiva—who was a sworn enemy of her father Daksha.

The famous star Nimbalkar acts as Daksha and Radhabai as Sati, Shyam Narayan Kaul as Shiva.

"SELIMA"
At The Krishna

A story of Love and self-sacrifice is embodied in "Selima," the East India Picture, which is shown by the Krishna Talkies this week. Directed by Madhu Bose, it features Madhvi, Gul Hamid, Radhabai, Indubala, Nand Kishor, Gulam Rasul, and many other stars of repute.

"Rumba" now shown at the Pathe.

"The Scarlet Pimpernel" with Merla Oberon and Raymond Mossey at the Capitol.

THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
At The Capitol

Spectacular period romantic drama of adventure, brilliantly adapted from Baroness Orczy's widely-read story, the outstanding feature of which is the magnificent acting of Leslie Howard. He invests the splendid entertainment with quality without diminishing general appeal, and is aided in his task by Merle Oberon, who has never done better work as well as by imaginative direction. Every department of the picture measures up to the high standard expected of London Film Productions; it has a little of everything, including an attractive title and immense feminine appeal. Sir Percy Blaeney shows great daring and resource by snatching French aristocrats from the guillotine, but hides his identity beneath the cloak of foppishness. He is only known to his enemies by his sign, an impression of the scarlet pimpernel.

His love for his French wife Marguerite, is disturbed because of his erroneous belief that she has betrayed certain French aristocrats, and she, unaware that he is the elusive Scarlet Pimpernel, agrees to help Chauvelin, the French ambassador to discover the Pimpernel's identity in return for her brother's life. Fortunately she learns of her folly in time, and by appealing to Sir Andres Froulkes, Blakeney's lieutenant, she is able to place Blakeney in a position to turn the tables on Chauvelin. Leslie Howard surpasses himself as Sir Percy Blakeney, his performance—a subtle combination of the romantic, the fatuous, and the adventurous—is a supreme delight. Merle Oberon is a revelation as Lady Blakeney; she has charm and unbounded talent, while Raymond Massey is excellent as Chauvelin.

It is impossible to name the many supporting casts individually but it will suffice to say that perfect types are represented throughout. This film demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that the success of "Henry VIII" was no fluke for Alexander Korda, the production supervisor, has shown once again by his artistic, graceful, yet showmanlike handling of Baroness Orczy's story, and his appreciation of Leslie Howars's great acting ability how to effect a cunning compromise between the high and the low brow.

The dramatic situations are neatly turned by clever comedy, the spirit is superb. The script is well nigh perfect, for there is commendable economy of dialogue without injury to story continuity. The film in its entirety unquestionably represents entertainment of character and quality wedded to universal appeal.

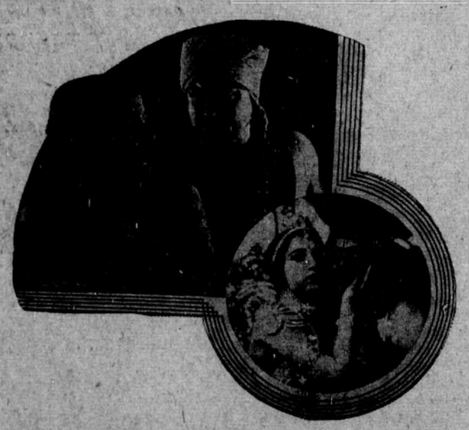
"RUMBA"
At The Pathe

George Raft and Carole Lombard, the sensational dancing stars of Bolero, repeat that early success on an even more lavish and startling scale in Paramount's "Rumba" which opens at Pathe to-day.

An enthralling dramatic love story set to the rhythmic, tomtoms of Cuba's fascinating dance rhythms, the picture combines musical innovations, drama and handsomely mounted photography to furnish spell-binding entertainment. The story itself, is concerned with Raft, a Broadway hoofer exiled to Havana by threats of gang vengeance, who jumps into the limelight with his revival of Rumba dancing. Assisted by Margo, the lovely Mexican dancer, he becomes the town's chief attraction. He meets Carole Lombard, a lovely heiress, and falls madly tempestuously in love with her. Soon she reciprocates his feelings, but they argue.

Marion Gering, director of "Rumba" which deserves special commendation for a beautifully blended bit of drama and entertainment, devoted months in the Latin-American countries to research that would make the picture authentic.

In the supporting cast are Margo, whose superior performance gives promise of better things from this lovely senorita; Lynne Overman, who turns in a capable interpretation of a flippant press-agent, and Monroe Owsley, Iris Adrian and Gail Patrick, all of whom contribute meritorious performances.



Rajini with Messrs. Chemi st and Gaznavi in Premier Film "Bandari" (coming) through Imperial Film Company.

"THE KID FROM SPAIN"
At The Edward

"The Kid From Spain," Eddie Cantor's third and probably the best starring vehicle for Samuel Goldwyn, is returning to the Edward for the current week. It is the story of a button-eyed lad, who getting kicked out of school with his room-mate for suspicious goings-on in a girl's dormitory, gets involved in a bank robbery and escapes to Mexico disguised as Don Sebastian II, the famous bull-fighter. He accepts the acclaim of a great fete in his honour trying desperately to maintain his masquerade until the minute he is forced into the arena to fight the four bulls in the thrilling climax of the picture.

The producers went to great pains to make the arena and its atmosphere authentic. Sidney Franklin, the world's greatest bull-fighter, appears in the picture under his own name at the head of the procession of matadors, and later in an exhibition of his sport.

For the beuty and colour of the arena and for the gala fiesta that precedes it, Goldwyn marshalled together 76 of the choisest beauties of the world, selected out of about 9000 canddates. Eddie Cantor's songs get their refrain from the effervescent, bouncing comedienne. Lyda Roberti. Others in the cast are Robert Young, Ruth Hall. John Miljan and Stanley Fields.

JAWAHIR'S "BLACK-RIDER"
At Globe Talkies

A soul-stirring romance coupled with sensational and thrilling stunts is the substance of Jawahir Cinetone's W. Garcher production "Black-Rider" which is released this week at Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road. It is a story of a fiendish and venomous brother who in order to have the throne, by foul and dirty means imprisons the King and the Prince. But soon after there appears a mysterious "Black Rider" who always helps the poor and exploited and always loots and harasses the Royal Guards. "Black Rider" is an exciting stunt drama manifesting into a sensational story. It starrs Taradevi, Yeshwant Dave Ermeline, Haridas, S. Nazir. This thrilling stunt drama should be seen at Globe this week.

"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"
At The Palace

Heralded by a fanfare of nationwide praise and acclamation, the sensationally successful Columbia production. "One Night of Love", starring the alluringly glamorous Grace Moore, stage, screen and radio favourite, is revived at The Palace for the current week.

For three years a leading figure on the New York stage, renowned and beloved throughout the world for her exotic charm and glorious voice, Miss Moore has now emerged triumphantly as one of screendom's most captivating figures. The musical and romantic interest of the film is solidly sustained by a gripping and convincing story.

Rarely has a star received such laudatory reviews as those occasioned by Grace Moore for this pictuhe. Not only the press, but fellow artists, outstanding actors and actresses (including Mary Pickford, Maurice Chevalier, Norma Shearer, Ruth Chatterton, Herbert Marshall and Eddie Cantor) who are at the top of the profession, have joined in acclaiming Miss Moore's achievement. Such praise is noteworthy, since members of the acting coterie are their own severest critics.

DANCING MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA AT THE WELLINGTON
"The Gay Divorcee"

Highlighted by the inspired dancing of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, and also by the apparent capabilities of this man Astaire to play romantic symphonies on the hearts of feminine fans in a new and whimsical manner, RKO-Radio's sumptuous musical comedy, "The Gay Divorcee," is the brightest spot this week in Bombay at the Wellington.

It is, really and truly, one of the first musical comedies to issue from Hollywood boasting a genuinely complete and laughable romantic story—one so complicatedly funny that it cannot be described in detail without detracting from its punch.

It is one of those complex embroglios that gives all disappointed lovers an opportunity to laugh at film lovers whose plight is far, far worse than their own.

Miss Rogers, after falling in love with Astaire, a victim of his inimitible dancing, his songs and his whimsicalities, decides to get rid of a current boy-friend so that she can accept Astaire's impetuous wooing.

She arranges to hire a "professional flirt," with whom to stage a false "affair d'amour." She hopes this will make her incumbent boy-friend so jealous that he will release her from her obligations.

Alack—and a laugh and more laughs. Poor Astaire comes wandering in under such circumstances that Miss Rogers believes that HE is the professional flirt!

In this complication they ride high, wide and handsome to a hilarious, miraculous climax.

Rivaling the astonishing verve of Astaire's performance is the brilliant work of Miss Rogers, Alice Brady, Edward Everett Horton and Erik Rhodes.

Then, there is music by five great composers, ensembles of beautiful girls, that sublime new ballroom joy dance, "The Continental," demonstrated by Astaire and Miss Rogers; fifty daring Adagio dancing couples and many other novelties too numerous to mention.

Mark Sandrich directed, with conspicuous success.

"CASINO MURDER CASE"
At The Regal

In "The Casino Murder Case" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre, a new and entirely different Philo Vance has been presented to the screen to thrill the theatre public in S. S. Van Dine's gripping murder mystery. The scientific gentleman who solves a most puzzling crime in the current picture is our good friend, Paul Lukas, who is always dependable for an excellent characterization. Remembered for his admirable work in "Little Women" and "The Fountain" Lukas has added another film performance to his record. Deviating from the usual murder mystery, Director Edwin Marin has contributed a picture that is suggestive of that other perfect mystery picture, "The Thin Man" a fast-moving plot with sparkling dialogue, no lagging scenes and a fair sprinkling of wholesome humour. Lukas is assisted in his detective work by a new leading lady for the screen—Rosalind Russell, a prominent recruit from the Broadway stage who has only been in pictures for a short time. The baffling plot deals with the eccentric Llewellyn family.

One member is murdered another dies mysteriously anr two others are strangely poisoned although they recover. It befalls Lukas, as Philo Vance, to discover the guilty poisoner and naturally, to cast suspicion on every one. Unusual in itself, one of science's latest discoveries, "Heavy Water", figures prominently in the plot. Alison Skipworth is seen in one of her finest roles as the eccentic Mrs. Llewellyn; Isabel Jewell as her daughter; Louise Henry as her daughter-in-law; Donald Cook as her son; Arthur Byron as her brother, and Leslie Fenton as her daughter's fiance.

Ted Healy as Sergeant Heath, district attorney's investigator, and Louise Fazenda as Becky, the Lewellyn maid, contribute the humorous sequences. Others in the cast worthy of mention are Durnell Prat as the District Attorney, Leo G. Carroll as the Lewellyn butler and Eric Blore as Lukas' butler.

(OTHER CINEMA NEWS ON PAGE 9.)

"College Girl" seen at the West End (2nd week).

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 7, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-al-avval 6, 1354
Parsi: Deh 5, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.
High Tide: 4-11; 16-34
Low Tide: 9-42; 23-26

S S 'Mongolia' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Charity Football Match in aid of Major's Earthquake Relief Fund: Durhams vs. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Receipts in aid of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

MONDAY, June 10.

University Senate, 1 p.m.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fd. Bde vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

Marriage

BRELVI-KHAIRUNNISA—On 7th June, in Bombay, Syed Abdullah Brelvi to Miss Khairunnisa Syed Yusuf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of the 30th ultimo passed Suez at 10 p.m. on the 5th instant.

CONCERT AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Dadar Sangit Mandal a concert by Mr. Gajanan Rao Joshi of Aundh will be held to-day (Saturday) at the C. K. P. Hall Dadar at 9-30 p.m.

SHARDA SANGIT VIDYALAYA

There will be a musical concert in the Gayan-Hall of Shri Sharda Sangit Vidyalaya (Soman Building, Charni Road Girgaum) to-day, (Saturday) at 4 p.m. it is open to ladies only. The programme consists of vocal music by Mrs. Malti Athania and Miss Indira Phatak. Principal of the above Vidyalaya and Harmonium by Miss Mathura Phatak.

ANDHERI'S CONTRIBUTION TO QUETTA.

Donations will be received at following address:—Narmad Vaidya President Andheri Congress Committee, at Vasant Villa, Murzabanabad, Andheri.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar alias Ramayanam Iyengar is conducting Ramayanam discourses on all Saturdays and Sundays at 4-30 p.m., in the Asthika Samaj Hall.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will give a concert in aid of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir Gokhale Hall.

LATE MR. G. V. SIRUR

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, a public meeting of the Kanara Saraswats will be held in the Association Hall on Sunday (9th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to express deep sorrow at the sad and premature demise of Mr. G. V. Sirur, ex-Vice-President of the Association. Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Vice-President of the Association will preside.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

At an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 6th inst. the Swastik League decided to send out their volunteers from Sunday next for collecting funds from door to door in aid of the Quetta Earth-Quake-sufferers.

It has also been decided that atelegram communicating the League's readiness to do ambulance and transport duty in connection with the sufferers that are coming to Bombay on the 11th instant should be sent to the Surgeon General.

MODERN HISTORY CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

The All-India Modern History Congress, Poona will be inaugurated by His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay and it will be presided over by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m.

The Opening of the Historical Exhibition will be performed by Rao Bahadur Dr. S Krishnaswami Aiyangar on Sunday (9th inst.) at 8 a.m. at Assembly Hall, Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona City.

MALARIA-CARRYING MOSQUITO

Premises numbered 35-81 Princess Street, Bombay is the place reported where anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ended 1st June.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar B.A., of Kumbakonam will give a discourse on 'Sulochana Sati' at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Samaj premises.

LECTURES ON SIRAT-E-NABI.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Fidayan-e-Islam Poona Maulana Gulam Fareed Sialkoti will deliver 12 lectures on Sirat-e-Nabi. They began on 2nd inst. and will last till 13th inst. The Time is 9-30 p.m. daily and will be given at Lakshami Road near Tambol Mosque in Poona City.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER FINED

On the 6th inst. before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate 4th Court, Mr. Jehangir M. Gandevia, Accident, Claims and Prosecuting Officer, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., prosecuted a passenger named R. B. Katgara, for remaining in a car containing the full number of passengers after having been requested by the conductor to leave the car.

On the evidence deposed, His Worship held him guilty and ordered him to pay a penalty of Rs. 10.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Rumba" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Casino Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"My Darling" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Kamiata' or Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"Things are Looking up' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Do-Gadi-ki-Maug" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (A Request Programme) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. (Brunswick). Light Music. 4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. S. K. Naique—(Stories in Marathi). 5-0 p.m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. "Yes Madam". Selections from the Musical Comedy (Columbia) Binnie Hale, Bobbie Howes, Wylie Watson. With the Chorus and Orchestra of The London Hippodrome. Conducted by Joseph Tunbridge. 7-0 p.m. Leslie A. Lickfold, Mus. B., F.R.C.O., at the Organ of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. 7-30 p.m. The Request Hour. A programme compiled from listeners' requests. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Indian Programme General News in Hindi and Commercial News.

MISS RATAN BAI

A famous songstress and a film star from Calcutta will appear for the first time on the 8th June from Bombay Station. Her previous broadcasts from Calcutta Station were received with great delight.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 Big Ben. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting.
8-00 John Reynders' Orchestra, Gekasen (Bass).
9-00 "New Insects and Plants from Africa". An account of a four and a half months' expedition for the British Museum in Tropical East Africa, by Dr. F. W. Edwards.
9-15 The John Mac-Arthus Quintett, directed by John MacArthur.
9-45 Dance Music. Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra.
10-00 The News
10-15 Dance Music.
10-30 Close down.

AT HOME IN K. S. ASSOCIATION HALL.

To meet Mr. K. Sanjiva Row, The Kanara Saraswat Association will be "At Home" in The Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Vice-President of the Association will preside.

Mr. Padmakant S. Desai, B. Sc., Chief Chemist, Hindustan Sugar Mills, left on Thursday for Hawaii and Philippine Islands for further studies and research work in sugar technology by the Italian Boat M. V. "Victoria".

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Suspect Committed To Sessions

Fakir Mohommed Ahmed arrested on February 17 on a charge of murder by the Nagpada police was committed to Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Additional Court, Mazagaon, on Friday evening to stand his trial there on a charge of culpable homicide with intention to murder Mariabi.

Evidence recorded in the Court revealed that the accused was living with Kalsumbi, his mistress, at Madanpura, Mariabi, the sister of Kalsumbi, was also living with them. On the "New Moon day" of the last Ramzan, Mariabi was seen with Mohommed Hussein Kalu, a mill worker under suspicious circumstances in the residence of the accused. The accused was alleged to have suspected intimacy between them and gave her a blow on the chest. This happened on the night of February 7, and the girl died in the early hours of the morning on the 9th instant. The body of the deceased was subsequently exhumed from the burial-ground, as some foul play was suspected, and an identification parade was held.

Mr. M. K. Azad, appearing for the accused, submitted that the charge might be framed under Section 325 I. P. C., as there was no sufficient evidence to prove the charge suggested by the prosecution, i.e., section 304 I. P. C. The girl was suffering from enlargement of liver and a blow on the chest could hardly be suggested to form any circumstantial evidence. He further submitted that the case might be tried by a tribunal instead of converting it into a "sessions case".

The Magistrate made a ruling that a "prima facie" case had been made out and charged the accused as stated above.

Mr. Elias appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. M. K. Azad assisted by Mr. Umar defended the accused.

CHEATING CHARGE PROVED

Bandra Magistrate's Grave Strictures

SESSIONS JUDGE ADMITS APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 7.

An appeal preferred by Philip Salvador Rodrigues, who was convicted on June 4 last by the Bandra City Magistrate on a charge of cheating his close relative, Mr. Luis Philip Dias, to the extent of Rs. 13,000 and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, two months' additional imprisonment, was admitted yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana. The appellant was ordered to be released on his furnishing two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

Mr. G. K. Sohani appeared for the appellant

Another appeal of the same nature preferred by Mahadev Barik Raut and two others was admitted by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge, on June 4 last. The appellants were ordered to be released on bail of the like amount of Rs 500.

Mr. H. K. Nargolkar appeared for the appellants.

CITY MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, the City Magistrate of Bandra, in sentencing these four appellants, observed that Philip Salvador was a close relative of the complainant Mr. Luis Philip Dias, and but for him it would have been difficult for the other accused to succeed in the plot. "The case discloses how cunning persons of the type of these accused (first and fourth) take advantage of weak-minded and vicious members of society and profit thereby at the loss of the latter They are a great danger to society and, therefore, deserve to be put down with a rigorous hand." added the magistrate.

The fifth and the sixth accused, who appeared to the trial court to be cat's-paw of the first and the fourth, were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, one month's additional imprisonment. The third accused was acquitted by the Magistrate. The second accused died during the trial.

PROSECUTION VERSION.

The prosecution story is that Philip Salvador is the sister's husband of the complainant's wife. He went on November 2, 1932 to the complainant's house and told him that he wanted to withdraw money from his provident fund in the G.I.P. Railway to pay off the amount he had borrowed on pronote from the complainant and also to a Marwari from whom he had borrowed on the complainant's surety. The complainant is a habitual drunkard and his wife does not generally allow him to go out alone for any business unless some one accompanies him. She allowed him this time to accompany the accused, who was her relative, to Bombay. After giving him liquor, Philip Salvador asked the complainant to sign a document, which later turned out to be a sale deed, and got it admitted before a sub-registrar. The sale deed was in connection with land worth Rs 13,000 and it was executed for Rs. 3,000 in the name of the first accused. Nothing was however paid to the complainant. The complainant's wife came to know of the affair the following morning, and a complaint was lodged.

THANA ELECTION DISPUTE

Two More Petitions Filed

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, June 7.

Two more eection petitions were filed in the court of the District Judge at Thana on the opening day (June 5) after summer vacation by Mr. Kanaiyalal C. Shah, a defeated candidate against Mr. Pandharinath Mahadev Lombar, an elected member, and by Mr. Bindabali Pardeshi, a voter, against Mr. Hanumanbaksh Lalchand, also an elected member, and the Thana Municipality through its cheif officer, as a formal opponent in both the cases from Ward No. 2 on grounds among others that the successful candidates had used taxis for carrying voters to the polling booth. Petitioners pray for setting aside the elections.

The petitions were admitted by the District Judge and transferred to the file of the Assistant Judge Mr. M. R. Meher.

This brings the total number of election petitions to seven.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Relief To Passengers

The passengers and Traffic Relief Association has been doing very useful work for the public. Some of the members of the Managing Committee have even gone to Europe to study the traffic problems, at their own expense, which shows what interest they take in the traffic problems of India and particularly of Bombay. The Association will do well to employ a few Inspectors and post them at the principal stations such as Victoria Terminus, Central Station, Byculla and Dadar to, assist passengers. Every day, they will find, to their surprise, passengers mulcted by the porters and the gharrywalas. Where an anna is due the porters demand two annas and even four annas. Some times they do not hesitate even to demand a rupee for carrying a few packages from a compartment in the train to the victoria stand outside the station. If a few Inspectors are kept at principal stations their presence will be a great check against exploitation.

Exposing Sweets For Sale

The practice, so common in Bombay, of exposing sweets and other eatables for sale by the roadside is a very unhygienic one, as it is well-known that such stuff carries germs of many epidemic diseases. It might truly be said that but for it the mortality rate would be appreciably less than what it actually is. Since prevention is better than cure it is desirable that the municipal authorities should do something to stop or check the practice.

It is gratifying to note that the present Mayor of Bombay takes a personal interest in matters sanitary, as is evidenced by his now well-known "sanitary rounds". It would, therefore, be reasonable to expect him to evince an equally great interest in this aspect of public health.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT OF MARRIED WOMAN

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 7.

Mr. K. V. Raje, the city magistrate of Thana, framed yesterday charges of enticing away a married woman and adultery with her against Narayan Ramchandra Khamberkar (25).

In this case Shrimant Ramdas Dharamdas Bairagi, of Maruti temple, opposite Small Causes Court, Picket Road, Bombay, is charging his servant Narayan with enticing away his legally married wife Venubai (22) and adultery in April last at Thana.

Against Narayan and Venubai a separate trial is to begin shortly before the City Magistrate on charges of theft of gold ornaments and abetment. On April 20 last Venubai is alleged to have stolen away a Jewellery box, when she left the complainant's house on the pretext of going to the bazaar.

THEFT CASE APPEAL REJECTED

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 7.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, rejected the appeal preferred by Mahomed Ibrahim who was convicted by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge at Thana on a charge of having stolen a watch from a railway passenger in a running train and was sentenced to three years' hard labour in view of several previous convictions against him. Mahomed was put under arrest at Bandra station by the railway police.

AYURVEDA UNIVERSITY

Mr. Shantidas Askuran Distributes Diplomas And Certificates

The Convocation of the Dr. Popat University of Ayurveda was held on Friday evening under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran, J P Member of the Council of State in its own building in the hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College.

Dr. Popatbhai Prabhuram, Principal of the college welcomed all those present and thanked the President for accepting the invitation in spite of his various preoccupations.

The institution was established in 1896 by his late father Vaidyaraj Prabhuram, said Dr. Popatbhai and stressed on the need of bringing it to the level of Governmental schools and colleges of Allopthy.

The Secretary of the institution then read his report describing the various activities of the institution.

Then the President conferred the degrees of Pranacharya on distinguished Doctors of Ayurveda from various places and Distinctions, Diplomas and Certificates to the successful students of the University.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran congratulated them in their efforts to popularise Ayurveda.

GOVERNMENT
A LECTURE
BY JUDGE RUTHERFORD
SUNDAY, JUNE 9
Over Radio Station Schenactady W2XAD 19.57 m. W2XAF 31.4 M.
and
Pittsburgh W8XK 19.72 m. 6-7 a.m. American Eastern Time.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI KANYAVIDYALAYA
REORGANISED MATRICULATION CLASS OPENED.
EXPERT STAFF employed.
Admissions made 9-10 a.m. daily from 8th June on wards.
Mrs. MALATI PANDYA, B.A., B.T., Principal.
Krishna Bhuvan, Gaiwadi.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL
NEW TERM BEGINS 10-6-35
Write for particulars:—
PRINCIPAL
Chinabaug, Bombay 4.
Tel. 24495

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
FRANCE IN THE THROES OF THE REVOLUTION
The Peasants grovelling under the feet of the Aristocrats!
LONDON FILMS PRESENT
Leslie HOWARD
Merle OBERON
in "The Scarlet Pimpernel"
By Baroness Orczy
with RAYMOND MASSEY NIGEL BRUCE
Produced by Alexander KORDA
UNITED ARTISTS
"They seek him here, they seek him there. Those Frenchies seek him everywhere. Is he in Heaven? Is he in Hell? That demned elusive Pimpernel!"
Witty—EXCITING—ROMANTIC!
Free List Suspended. Plans Open at the Theatre.

FORGET ALL ABOUT TH E HEAT BY VISITING
THE REGAL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE PERFECT CRIME—MAYBE!
Philo Vance never tackled a tougher job! But he's debonair and gay even when face to face with his craftiest foe! S. S. Van Dine's greatest mystery becomes perfect screen fare!
CASINO Murder CASE
with PAUL LUKAS
Alison SKIPWORTH
Donald Cook • Rosalind Russell
Arthur Byron • Ted Healy
Eric Blore • Isabel Jewell
Louise Fazenda
COME and PLAY Detective!

Romance 'Neath Tropic Skies
The dancing lovers of 'Bolero' in a love story of fiery as the Cuban dance of love itself
GEORGE RAFT and CAROLE LOMBARD
The dancing lovers of BOLERO
"Rumba"
A Paramount Picture
with MARGO
LYNNE OVERMAN
MONROE OWSLEY
IRIS ADRIAN
GAIL PATRICK
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m.

Telephone No. 23035, Post Box No. 222. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1093.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

At its meeting commencing next Monday, the Senate of the Bombay University will discuss the Budget for the academic year, 1935-36, and several matters relating to the routine work of the University administration and expansion. We shall comment upon the University Finances later on; but, confining ourselves for the moment to matters of administrative routine, and general expansion of University activities, we cannot refrain from noting the large number of motions for College affiliation, or extension of affiliation, which occur on the agenda for the next meeting. Not all the proposals of this category relate to new ventures, or extensions of existing institutions. But, it seems to us—reading between the lines of the papers relating to the proposal in each case, and judging from the crop of amendments, notified to the original motions, modifying or even negativing the Syndicate's recommendations in this matter of seemingly administrative routine only,—that the lines of general policy regarding affiliation of Colleges and recognition of Schools need to be more clearly defined than is the case to-day. The problem of College affiliation is wound up inextricably with the larger issue of the progress and extension of higher education, especially in the outlying parts of the Presidency; and we can appreciate the anxiety of those members of the Academic bodies, who hesitate despite good grounds to report unfavourably upon proposals for extending or increasing such facilities in the outlying parts of the Presidency. On the other hand, such Fellows cannot be unaware that undue leniency in such matters may be purchased too dearly, even as regards their main objective, extension of higher education. If points of college administration, which may affect vitally the standards of instruction and training, are relaxed at the initial stage of original affiliation, out of a mistaken indulgence for the needs or conditions of the more backward areas; if building accommodation, or financial provision, or staff selection are not considered adequately, to ensure the continued functioning of the proposed new institution with a reasonable degree of minimum efficiency; and if affiliation, or extension thereof, is granted in a hurry, the very objective, which could justify,—or at least extenuate,—such relaxation of basic conditions and requirements, would be frustrated. We have no desire to comment particularly on individual motions of the agenda before the Senate. But we trust the Senators would not overlook their wider duty to the cause of education in general in their desire to appreciate local difficulties and facilitate particular affiliation. They must recognise, likewise, the hidden danger of this policy of bringing up proposals for College affiliation almost at the last moment in the Academic year. Government, they cannot but be aware, have considerable powers under the University Act, to modify the Senate's recommendations for affiliations; and while we would be the last to support Government if they should feel it their duty to modify radically the recommendations in such matters of the proper University authorities, we cannot but impress it upon the Fellows of the University the likely danger of this policy of eleventh-hour affiliations, even as regards the very self-respect and "amour propre" of the University.

Recognition Of Schools

The problem of recognising Schools does not attract the same attention in the Senate as that of the Colleges,—though that problem, too, is by no means less complicated. We have already referred in these columns, while commenting upon a speech of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, inaugurating the Education Week,—to the double set of mutually conflicting considerations that are involved in the relations between the Schools and the University. But, apart from an isolated cut or two notified in the Budget Estimates for the coming year, we can discover no evidence of the Senate's lively interest in matters relating to the Schools. The University authorities are not, we think, promoting the best interests of University education, if they would treat the Schools as step-daughters of the University.

As for proposals for extending and expanding University activities, we are glad to note suggestion for the improvement and extension of post-graduate teaching and those in connection with the acquisition of the Deccan College properties. for utilising the same in such educational work as the University authorities might find necessary and advisable. On point of principle, there can be nothing but a warm welcome to all such suggestions for University extension and expansion, for which there seems to be no lack of advocates. It is for the appropriate University authorities to say if, on administrative and financial grounds, these projects are feasible.

University Reform

For our part, without any desire to comment upon matters which may well be deemed "sub judice," we would like to point out to impatient reformers of the University that wholesale condemnation of the University constitution,—such as we have recently seen reported in the daily press from a public speaker,—will not conduce to simplifying the task. The criticism urged by Mr. Warty in his speech the other day may not be all unfounded or unreasonable. Far from it. But when he demands—by implication, at least,—as an item of University Reform, personal contact between students and professors; or comments unfavourably upon the system of examining at the Matriculation; he misconceives altogether the inherent limitations of a Presidency institution, such as the Bombay University still continues to be. Unless and until the University is decentralised on one principle or another, we are afraid the evils Mr. Warty complains of cannot be avoided. And the same might be said,—without in the least extenuating, much less justifying,—of those other undoubted evils of communalism, inter-collegiate rivalry, bargaining for elections, etc. These are evils, rooted in the present Constitution of the University, which, in its turn, is conditioned, in a large measure, by this University having to provide, from a single centre and on a uniform basis, for an area larger than France or the United Kingdom, or Germany. It is impossible to deny the fact of the abuses Mr. Warty mentions in regard to appointments to examinerships; but, in sheer fairness, mention ought to be made of the efforts made by such stalwart advocates of reform as Mr. D. R. Gadgil, which have attained a considerable measure of success in this very department. Without denying the need for further reform, we may be permitted to observe that even the present authorities of the University do not seem to be wholly blind to the need; that in carrying out such reforms, it is futile to presume that our own individual ideas are the only embodiment of the needful changes; that the nature of the University, the extent of its jurisdiction, the weight of the tradition attaching to it,—all these must be given their due consideration, before reform can materialise,—reform, we mean, which would be really reform, durable and substantial, and not merely a patchwork of fancy stitches applied by the individual crying for the moment the loudest for such reform, as seems to have been the case with the present University Act.

Create Confidence

Affairs in Quetta are taking an amazing and apprehensive turn. A large section of the public is feeling undoubtedly agitated over the attitude displayed by Government regarding the organisation of relief by public bodies. While thankfully granting that Government are doing their level best to succour the distressed and to aid the needy in Quetta, and even allowing that they are actuated by the best of intentions in their desire to isolate the city, we feel that they are entirely ill-advised in the ban they have imposed on the entry of even 'bona-fide' and experienced relief workers like Acharya Kriplani and Mr. Jamshed Mehta into Quetta. We repeat what we wrote yesterday, that the arguments advanced by Government in this connection are altogether untenable and unreasonable. We confess we are frankly puzzled by the desire of government to make Quetta a virtually sealed book. It appears that even responsible Indian journalists are not allowed to enter the affected zone. If, therefore, the air of mystery which government are wilfully fostering is misunderstood and misinterpreted by the public, government will have themselves alone to thank for such a contretemps. One would naturally suppose that government would very heartily welcome the assistance offered by non-officials in money materials and men. Co-operation between the Government and the public was indeed the happiest and most fruitful feature of the Bihar tragedy. The Central Relief Committee who organised relief in Bihar gave a signal proof of thoroughly disciplined and extremely efficient service, and won unstinted praise from impartial observers like Mr. C. F. Andrews, and indeed from the Government themselves. The refusal of government to avail themselves of the help of such an experienced and valuable band of selfless workers who are prompted solely by humanitarian motives, is not only regrettable but reprehensible.

In this connection Rajen Babu has made a timely appeal to H. E. The Viceroy to permit 'bona fide' relief associations to administer relief in Quetta and the surrounding places. We hope this appeal coming from one who rendered Herculean services last year in a similar calamity will not go in vain Again it appears that salvage operations are at present almost at a stand-still. While the reasons for this are obvious, it cannot be denied that there is a possibility of living persons being yet found and resuscitated. In this connection Rajen Babu observes "From my experience of Bihar, I can unhesitatingly say that living persons can be recovered from underneath the debris several days after the earthquake." It is only human, therefore, to insist that a sustained effort must be made in this direction: and it should not be quite impossible considering that the military are equipped with all scientific appliances like gas masks etc. One would like to know moreover how long this military regime is going to last in Quetta. The immediate desirability of reviving civil authority and relaxing the restrictions cannot be too strongly stressed.

We would submit and impress upon government that the one need of the hour is confidence, and co-operation. In view of the magnitude and extent of the disaster no one agency would be deemed sufficient to organise a satisfactory relief. Co-operation is evidently necessary and various organisations in the country are only anxiously awaiting to associate themselves with the relief work. The distrust displayed by government in the face of such an appalling tragedy is entirely undignified and unworthy. They must, in view of the common aim before all of us, give up their attitude of aloofness—one may even call it hauteur—and extend confidence, courtsey and co-operation to non-official agencies. Persistence in their present mistaken policy will only recoil upon themselves, and heavily handicap the task of relief. The public on their part, it is needless to stress here, are all-too-ready to help the Government in every possible way.

THE CABINET RESHUFFLE

The retirement—to use a polite word—of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald from Premiership does not require any further comments. It was a settled fact long ago, lacking only a date for its formal enforcement, which at last took place yesterday. His political obituary notices, as it were, also appeared long ago. All that the present occasion calls for is an epitaph "He deserved it." The Cabinet reshuffle follows the lines generally anticipated a few weeks ago. The major changes involve the substitution of Sir John Simon by the Tory Sir Samuel Hoare at the Foreign Office. This is the "surprise" of the reshuffle. Sir Samuel may have deserved promotion, but his appointment is significant from the point of Anglo-Russian relations. Mr. Anthony Eden who was regarded as a certainty for the Foreign Office has been superseded and that by a man whose views on Russia are rather well-pronounced. The Marquess of Zetland has been appointed Secretary of State for India. His qualification evidently is that he once possessed what is usually but erroneously called "first hand" knowledge of India. From the point of view of this country there is little significance attaching to this appointment. They are all birds of the same feather.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

A Demonstration Of People's Loyalty To The Congress

By K. F. NARIMAN II

What a striking contrast is presented by the simple and genial ways of Babu Rajendra Prasad with those of our bureaucratic 'bosses' who strut about the land like 'chota-gods' everywhere expecting a special privilege and extorting special treatment from everybody! During his stay in the city Rajendra Babu was never so pleased as, when he visited the worst slums and was in the midst of the poorest and most downtrodden. He felt happiest in the company of Harijans "I am glad to be amongst you, but feel distressed to see you in this condition." He could hardly believe that the Dharavi Harijan quarters which he had visited, formed part of the "Urbs Prima in Indis."

Loyalty To Congress

Apart from the Administrative efficiency and improvement in the Congress Machinery by the personal touch and contact and the benefit of his advice and guidance, the demonstrative and propagandist value of such undertakings cannot be underrated; the President represents the living symbol of the organisation to which he belongs. As he himself repeatedly remarked in the course of many public speeches, all the demonstration, reception devotion and honour to the President, wherever he went, represented the strength, power influence and prestige of the Congress. The contrast between spontaneous, affectionate, sincere popular demonstrations for the Congress President, and the enforced unreal and formal functions in connection with official visits, is so transparent and the inference is so obvious that it does not even need a reference. It proves that all the efforts of the enemies of the Congress to pull it down from its present high pedestal have failed with all the anti-Congress propaganda, this mighty and powerful organisation has not been dislodged by an inch from the proud nd high position it has occupied for years. That is the only popular national Fortress in which the people of India have implicit faith. The masses and classes, the commercial community and the intelligentsia, the traders, artists, peasants, and workers all look to this castle. It is the national stronghold for present safety as well as for future progress. Even in the days of so-called depression, Congress functions will attract crowds of thousands, such as no other functions and no other institutions in the country can attract. A simple announcement in the press is enough to collect thousands even at odd hours and at inconvenient places. The speeches at Congress meetings may be dull and mere repetitions, the oratory of a poor type, with no other attractive items on the programme, still a vast sea of humanity will wait for hours on the sandy shores or barren sun-kissed 'maidan' or out of the way park, just to have a "Darshen" of the Congress President for a few minutes.

Strength Of Congress

On the contrary officials however eminent find it difficult to fill even small halls to attend their loyalty Darbars, and out of these meagre attendances, three-fourths are practically forced to attend on account of official pressure or departmental rules. To many officials themselves, where semi-Government functions like "Darbars" have become unpleasant duties; most of them look upon them as a social or demi-official nuisance, and many Government servants would more willingly attend, even clandestinely, a dull and uninteresting Congress meeting, in spite of Government prohibition rules, than waste their time and energy in these 'Sarkari Tamashas.' Just as the Congress success at the various Assembly Polls at the last elections demonstrated Congress strength, amongst the intelligentsia and in upper-class, so these popular demonstrations all over the country for the Presidential reception prove the Congress hold on the general masses and all sections of people in India. This proves once again that as in the past, so now, Congress has survived the external hostile onslaught, and the greater the attempt to suppress it, the mightier it grows. The real danger to its present position or future growth, is the internal disruption and the false devotion of so-called bogus worshippers and friends. If Congress is saved from its own doubtful 'friends' then it is bound to live and thrive till its destined goal is achieved.

Frankly Speaking

A MOMENTOUS JUDGMENT.

The last act of Lord Sankey as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain is two judgments in the Privy Council which are indeed very important, for, they constitute an authoritative legal interpretation of the Statute of Westminster. These judgments were necessary, because doubts had been sought, by a certain section of Tory Britishers, to be raised as regards the meaning of its position. It had become incumbent to clarify the exact position. The Statute according to the Lord Chancellor prevails over all constitutional obligations owed by the Dominions to Great Britain by reason of previous engagements. The Statute is a declaration of surrender by Great Britain of all sovereignty over the Dominions.

SOVEREIGNTY OF DOMINIONS

As the Lord Chancellor said, "the simplest way of explaining the situation was to say that the Statute of Westminster gave the Free State power under which they could abrogate (the Irish) Treaty and that, as a matter of law, they could avail themselves of that power." This interpretation which acknowledges the right "as a matter of law" of unilateral repudiation of any obligation involving subordination of a Dominion to the "mother country" and the freedom to "pass acts repugnant to Imperial acts" will not be liked by British "statesmen" even of the type of Mr. J. H Thomas. But it is a welcome interpretation. What precise and immediate reaction it will have on Anglo-Irish relations is a little difficult to anticipate. The judgment denies the privileges of Great Britain on the one hand, and almost challenges the Irish Free State to exercise its powers on the other. But one thing is clear and that is what matters. The Dominions are completely free, subject to no higher authority than the will of their own people. This is the meaning of the Statute of Westminster and therefore the definition of Dominion Status.

SINO-JAP INCIDENT "CLOSED"

According to a Nanking message the Sino-Japanese "incident" is regarded as virtually closed. China has escaped dire punishment for the misdeeds of Irregulars—no less than three hundred of them were killed in the "incident"—by transferring the Governor of the Province of Chihli. Whether China or the Governor was responsible is, of course, irrelevant. The point is that China is lucky in having liquidated the "incident" at such a little cost. But the end of the incident does not by any means imply the end of the series. To the great distaste and inconvenience of Japan, clashes—invariably provoked by the deliberately suicidal Chinese!—will continue at intervals until Japan is compelled much against her will, to "demilitarise" Peking. And we would not be surprised if, nothing daunted, the incorrigible bandits and irregulars behaved in the Peking area then as they are behaving in Jehol now, necessitating further reluctant action by Japan. It is thus that Imperialism progresses from one achievement to another.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Those who are interested in the proper and efficient management of public institutions would be gratified to learn that continuous and systematic efforts are being made towards the better management of the Anjuman-i-Islam. The Anjuman has passed through difficult times in consequence of neglect and indifferent administration so much so that its affairs were the subject of a lawsuit, which resulted in the formulation of a scheme by the court for its future administration. The new Trustees under the scheme have taken their duties seriously and set about the business in right earnest. In a short period good results have been produced. The future is encouraging. But individuals, however efficient and single-minded, cannot attain much without active public co-operation. We hope Bombay Muslims will realise their duty towards this very useful educational institution and render all support and assistance to the Trustees in their great and laudable work.

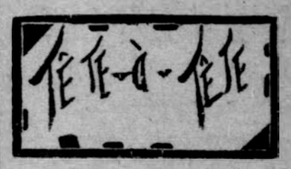
—PRESS VIEWS—

Indian Labour & Congress

The Indian labour population cannot, however, be unaware of the fact that they have the support of the vast majority of Congressmen and it cannot but be deplored that, notwithstanding this the trade unionists must have often thought of themselves and not of the country as a whole. But it is a matter of some satisfaction that a welcome change is recently being noticed. Pandit Hariharnath Sastri who presided over the Calcutta Session of the T. U. C. appealed to the trade unionists to join the Congress. Mr. Ruikar has done the same thing and the Bombay labour leaders are stated to have gone to the Congress President ready to co-operate with him on certain terms. This is a significant sign of the time and we hope most fervently that it will lead to a greater solidarity of the Congress and lasting benefit of the country as a whole.—"Forward."

Lucknow Session

Lucknow has been, it is reported, unanimously selected as the venue of the next Congress. The city has played no mean part in the Congress politics. Lucknow witnessed the new orientation of the Congress policy in giving its seal of approval to the scheme of division of seats in the legislatures according to creed. It was at Lucknow, again, that a truce was effected between the so-called Extremists and Moderates. If the coming Lucknow session of the Congress paves the way for communal unity and brings the Moderates or Liberals within the fold of the Congress, it will be a feather in Lucknow's cap. Nothing is more urgently needed at present than that the people should bury their petty differences and present a united front to the forces of reaction that have become ascendant in the counsel of our rulers.—"Advance".



A report, which does not lack confirmation, has reached us that Mr. S. A. Brelvi—you know him, don't you?—has "BETRAYED THE CAUSE OF SINGLE BLESSEDNESS."

Our Junior colleague's comments are rather too vigorous but we offer our congratulations to the bride and bridegroom.

We proposed to address a few moving words of appeal to the bride, but the Junior colleague is shouting at the top of his voice to the destruction of our solemn mood.

* * * *

Miracles still happen—even on Derby day!

It appears that while the mass of the British nation was witnessing the classic race at Epsom, the Stock Exchange and the House of Commons both continued to do business. The Exchange was of course preoccupied with the Franc and its annoying antics. The Commons were busy with the India Bill and this has provoked an outburst of appreciation on the part of our Bori Bunder contemporary.

"The fact," it says, "that the voting figures were high, namely 386 and 122 speaks volumes for the House's devotion to duty and the sincerity of its feelings in respect of the Indian problem."

Hear, hear. Not only "sincerity" but close, almost leach-like, earnestness.

The least India can do in grateful—if also choked and squeezed—appreciation of such devotion to duty is to show the same "sincerity" of feelings towards the India Bill as British M.P.'s have shown towards India's rights.

* * * *

INDIA'S DIVORCE ACT
—Headline.

A Churchillian epithet or an intelligent appreciation of the ultimate consequences of the India Bill?

* * * *

While Anglo-Indian journalists are being given all possible facilities two Indian journalists from Lahore were not allowed to proceed to the earthquake zone.

"Dominion Status with safeguards" in action!

* * * *

"Our language," says Dean Inge "is as well worth keeping in repair as our ancient buildings. It is as fine a tongue as any that is now spoken. It can express every idea and every mood. It is soft and pleasant to the ear, and yet peculiarly rich in short, vigorous, explosive sounds....."

Which are so well illustrated by Churchill & Co., when the question of India is in the air.

By the way it certainly expresses every idea and every mood, thus enabling "Us" to make and then explain away promises, pledges, solemn undertakings, etc.

In short as "fine a tongue" as any in a cheek.

* * * *

Appealing for co-operation, Sir Samuel Hoare said: "Federation is a great conception . . . I hope my friends here and in India will not be deaf to the last appeal I make."

We will NOT offer any flippant remarks on this heart-rending S.O.S. of an S.O.S. in throes of a freakish birth.

* * * *

Regarding the U. P. Unemployment Committee the "News Chronicle's" special representative understands that "Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's final recommendations are likely to include a drastic long range re-planning of the Indian educational system." The report, he says, will offer a revolution of the present Indian educational system.

"Long-range re-planning" is the right phrase, whether or no it also incidentally explains Sir Tej Bahadur's presence in England.

* * * *

The King of Afghanistan, on hearing of the Quetta disaster, has proclaimed three days' mourning throughout his country.

"Autre pays autres moeurs," but in India too the disaster was duly and officially mourned.

* * * *

The "Times of India" is indignant that "despite direct denials both from Quetta and Simla, publicity is still being given to scare reports about the blowing up of the ruined quarters of the bazar."

Our contemporary's noble rage does credit to itself.

But we would like to know exactly where publicity is "still" being given to the scare report originally published by Bori Bunder itself from its Special Correspondent at Quetta.

"INDIAN PEOPLE ALONE CAN FRAME IT"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., the I.L.P. leader, in the course of an exclusive interview with the London correspondent of the "United Press" declared that the reason for the I.L.P.'s silence during the Committee stage was absolute indifference to the Government proposals.

"It was because," said Mr. Maxton, "that we in the I.L.P. hold that the British Parliament has no right to make any constitution for India, which the Indian people alone can and must frame."

Mr. Maxton further questioned regarding the new Workers' Party, said that this Party would make a united front with the Indian workers for common objective of a Socialist State.—United Press.

PROGRESS OF SALVAGE WORK

Official Report Of Western Command

QUETTA, June 7.

The following is from the official report of salvage officer, Western Command: Salvage work has commenced immediately after the inhabitants with their personal belongings evacuated city on 2nd and 3rd June.

Preference was given to salvage provision shops particularly in Bruce Road where there are stocks needed for relief purposes. Stores from two provision shops and all accessible petrol supplies were lifted on June 3rd.

On June 4th two more provision shops and grindlays bank were cleared. From June 4th onwards, labour employed on salvage work has been drawn from newly raised labour corps.

On June 5th another provision shop whose owner is missing, namely, co-operative stores was taken over and an inventory of contents is being made. Salvage of gas cylinder required for soda-water manufacture, medical requisites from chemists shops and dental stores as well as salvage of treasure and legal documents were authorised and commenced in the same day in charge of an honorary magistrate but work was stopped on medical advice as corpses began to decompose.

On June 6th salvage was sufficient to permit private owners to open stationary stores and cinema. Salvage of chemical stores and medicines are continuing. All salvage of property has now been stopped on medical advice. —A.P.

DUST STORM AT NASIK

City Plunged In Darkness Till Midnight

NASIK, June 7.

One Hindu was killed and several were injured and considerable damage was caused to property by a fierce duststorm, which raged here last night, following by rain.

Hundreds of trees that were uprooted, blocked the roads and also dislocated the electric mains, plunging the city in darkness till midnight.

The Harijan quarters fared the worse, hundreds of huts being literally blown down. Most of the hayricks have been blown away while corrugated sheet roofs were lifted off the houses.

A Hindu was injured by the fall of a roof and later died in hospital.

It is reported the mango crops suffered heavy damage.—A.P.

Heat Wave Havoc In Patna

PATNA, June 6.

A heat wave has been passing through Patna since Monday last. Monday and Tuesday were the hottest days of the season so far and several animals were found on the road struck with heat on those days.—United Press.

21 Arrested As Suspected Gamblers

NAGPUR, June, 7.

A sensational gambling den raid was carried out by the Nagpur police, headed by Rai Saheb Tarachand, city superintendent, this afternoon, in Koshtipura and 21 persons including Udaram Pahelwan, ex-municipal member, were put under arrest.

About Rs. 300 cash and other articles were seized. The arrested persons were later released on bail.—United Press.

Train Service Suspension On A. B. Railway

CHITAGONG, June 7.

Owing to heavy slips on June 6 at mile 276-12 between Banderkhal and Ditakcherra, the train service has temporarily been suspended over the hill section of the A. B. Railway, until further advice—United Press.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

LAHORE, (By Mail)

The Agent, N. W. Railway regrets to announce the following further casualties which are in addition to those forwarded on the 2nd. June 1935. It is hoped within the next 24 hours to forward a further list showing all casualties.

KILLED

Entire family of Mr. A. M. Reid, Loco Foreman, entire family of Mr. V. J. Websdame, Traffic Inspector, entire family of Mr. Mohan Singh S/o Rana Singh, Office Superintendant, except one daughter of 14 years, guard Hayward and family, family of Mr. A. P. Sass, Fuel Inspector, Mr. E. Latimer, A. S. M. and family, Mrs. Spark, wife of Mr. C. N. Spark, Guard, and four children, Mr. O. G. Burtles, Driver, two children of Mr. H. C. S. White, Driver, two children of Mr. R. S. Reuben, Carriage and Wagon Inspector, one son of Mr. J. Miller, Guard, Mrs. Stillwell, wife of Mr. W. H. Stillwell, Driver and child, one child of Mr. F. Moore, Loco Inspector, two children of Mr. Sher Singh, Sub-Head, Commercial Branch, Mr. Sampuran Singh, Claims Inspector and wife, Mr. Chattan Lall, Head Clerk, Central Registry, and family, Mr. Bhagwan Dass, Bill clerk and family, Mr. Narain Dass, Wav and Works Clerk, and family, Mr. Ghulam Haider, Clerk Stores Section, and family, Mr. Prem Nath, Shop Clerk and family, Mr. Nanak Singh, Head Draftsman and family, Mr. Ishar Dass, Train Examiner and family except one son 4/5 years.

INJURED

Mr. C. N. Spark, Guard and two children, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. H. C. S. White, Driver.

KING AND QUEEN CONTRIBUTE £750

SIMLA, June 7.

The maharaja of Nepal has sent the following message to the Viceroy:

"Heard with great regret, considerable loss caused by the earthquake at Quetta. Permit me to express deep sympathy with Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to those affected by the Catastrophe".

The following is Viceroy's reply: "Very grateful to your Highness for your kind sympathy in the terrible calamity in Baluchistan earthquake. Unfortunately, later news from Quetta has proved that loss of life and property is even greater than previously feared."

The Prime Minister of Holland has sent a message of sympathy.

A telegram from the treasurer to the King to the Viceroy announces a donation by the King of five-hundred pounds and by the Queen of 250 pounds.

The Viceroy's earthquake relief fund totalls to-day 20 pounds and Rs. 3,11,152-4 and includes Rs. 10,000 from the Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities of Bombay. Rs. 500 from Sir Henry Craik and Rs. 300 from Mr. Johnson, Chief Commisssioner Delhi.

Over 100 Refugees Arrive At Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 6.

A contingent of over one hundred refugees from Quetta belonging mostly to different districts of the United Provincs arrived here. Almost all of them had slight or serious injuries on their person and were wearing torn clothes.

They were all penniless but before the earthquake disaster, some of them, it is learnt, possessed big fortunes in Quetta.—United Press.

GAYA MUNICIPALITY'S FATE

PATNA, June 7.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Government have decided to supercede the Gaya Municipality on the ground of maladministration and to appoint Rai Sahib Jayadev Misra, second Inspecting Officer of local bodies, as Special Officer to take charge of that Municipality. —United Press.

Baluchistan Looks To Nation For Succour

Readers, Send Your Contributions To Three Papers' Fund

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and adjacent parts seventeen months ago was as heart-rending as it was unprecedented in the history of India entailing the ruin of cities, towns and villages, destruction of homes and loss of hundreds of lives.

But the calamity that has overtaken Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan is even more heart-rending and is certainly one of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the world. The beautiful city of Quetta has been wiped out and loss of life is appalling in its magnitude.

Crores will be needed to rebuild the cities, towns and villages that have been destroyed. But the immediate need is for relief to the children, who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those men, women and children who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings. To whom but to their own fellow-countrymen can they look for timely succour and adequate assistance to enable them once again to stand on their feet?

It is a call of humanity and patriotism to which there is no Indian who will not respond.

All help will count—the contributions from the poverty of the poor not less than those from the wealth of the rich and the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001/- to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

RESTRICTIONS FOR ISSUE OF TICKETS

Why Bhai Parmanand And Others Could Not Leave For Quetta

NEW DELHI, June 6.

The Hindu Mahasabha Head Office has issued the following statement to the Press, explaining as to why Bhai Parmanand, the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Relief Party, have not been able to leave for Quetta, and about the general situation there:

"Although it has appeared in the Press that Bhai Parmanand the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, left for Quetta from Lahore with some workers, he could not leave on account of restrictions for the issue of tickets by the railway authorities. Some doctors and other workers, who went from Lahore, are reported to have been detained at Sibbi Station and are not being allowed to leave for Quetta. Several doctors and workers were ready to leave for Quetta for medical aid from Delhi, but they have been detained on account of the railway restrictions.

MOVE TO GET RY. TICKETS.

"The Hindu Mahasabha approached the Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Branch of the Red Cross Society, and the Delhi Medical Association for help to obtain the railway tickets but no such help has been given by those societies. The Mahasabha is further informed that the Government is allowing the non-official relief workers only from Lahore and Karachi, but as stated above, the Lahore and Karachi parties have not also been able to reach Quetta. Even the relatives and Government officials whose family members are reported to be the victims of the earthquake disastar, are not being allowed to proceed there. They are approaching the non-official bodies for necessary help to reach Quetta or to get any information about them.

ANXIETY OF GENERAL PUBLIC.

"The public outside Quetta and Baluchistan is feeling nervous and is anxious to know as to what has become of the orphans and the widows, if there were any, and the movable properties recovered from the debris of the houses and their safe custody.

"Some of the doctors and workers of Delhi who intended to leave for Quetta have sent the following telegram to Bhai Parmanad at Lahore:—

Please obtain permission to proceed to Quetta in order to take custody of Hindu orphans and safeguard property. Permission is unobtainable here!—United Press

READERS' RESPONSE

Over Rs. 7,000 Collected In Two Days

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 7-6-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.		
Previously acknowledged	6,430	0	
Rustomji Pestonji Sodawaterwala	15	0	0
Mr. D. R. B.	3	0	0
Chunilal Mulchand & Co.	11	0	0
Ramji Lalji & Co.	51	0	0
Putlibai	50	0	0
Mr. V. P. S.	10	0	0
One Gentleman	10	0	0
Four Zorastrian Per J.	15	0	0
Balraj Chipdza	2	0	0
Chorwadi Bazar Grain Merchants as below	53	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.
Sha Bhojabhai Ukeda	10	4	0
Manrupji Savaji	10	4	0
Thakershi Gour	5	4	0
Hirji Maiza z	5	4	0
Kirman Khuham	5	4	0
Manek Velji	5	4	0
Amratlal Umedram	5	4	0
Kunverji Shivji	2	8	0
Meghji Asoo	1	4	0
Kanji Pasoo	1	4	0
Rajnarayan Gungaram	1	4	0
Rs.	53	0	0
		Rs.	
Shrimati Kamalavati		5	0 0
Mrs. Saraswati Devi Shantram		1	0 0
Mr. S. R. A.		1	0 0
Mr. D. P. A.		1	0 0
Mr. A. R. Swami as below		9	0 0
Mr. A. R. Swami		5	0 0
Mr. M. G. Rane		1	0 0
Vr. J. F. Desai		1	0 0
Miss O. I. Roderick		2	0 0
Rs.		9	0 0
J. N. Sheth		5	0 0
Mr. A. H. Junjirawalla		5	0 0
Vimaladevi Appabhai Patel in sacred memory of her Late husband Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel		101	0 0
Ramanlal G. Patel		5	0 0
Seth Kanji Morarji		500	0 0
Total Rs.		7,283	0 0

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

	Rs	a	p
Amount previously acknowledged	18,301	0	0
Second instalment through Sona-Chandiwala Ruttonji Nusserwanji Lakdawala,	2,121	0	0
Messrs. Ardeshir H. Dinshaw	500	0	0
The Hon. Secretary, Japanese Association,	300	0	0
Mrs. Hirabai F. Bennett	200	0	0
Mrs. Avabai B. Hormasji.	200	0	0
Miss Purviz Beramji	200	0	0
Messrs. Chaturbhuj Bhaichandbhai and Co.,	101	0	0
Mr. Dinshaw Bapuji,	101	0	0
Messrs. Reshamdas Bros.	101	0	0
"From a Parsi"	101	0	0
Bai Meherbai D Kharadi,	100	0	0
Mr. Hirji P. Soonawala,	75	0	0
"Parsi Sympathiser",	51	0	0
Mr B. P. Baria,	51	0	0
In sacred memory of Sherin	51	0	0
In sacred memory of Boinbai,	51	0	0
Messrs. Bennett and Co,	51	0	0
Dr. V. L. Parmar,	51	0	0
"K. P. M."	50	0	0
Miss Subadra Lave,	50	0	0
Mr. S. B. Nariman,	50	0	0
Mr. B. S. Sanjana	25	0	0
Mr. Chunibhai D. Amin	25	0	0
Mr M. H. Damania	25	0	0
Mr. D. A. Mistry.	21	0	0
Mrs. Aimai B. Kavasji,	16	0	0
Mr. P. K. Asli,	10	0	0
Dr. Mukund J. Kothare	10	0	0
Miss Vora Patel,	10	0	0
An Athornan,	5	0	0
Anonymous,	5	0	0
Total	23,009	0	0

MEDICAL REQUISITES.

Medical requisites and appliances have been supplied by the following Firms:—Messrs. N. Powell and Co. Messrs. Bole Brothers. Mr. E. Loeffler. Messrs. The Bombay Surgical Co. Messrs. Beli Ram and Brothers.

MUSTANG ENTIRELY WIPED OUT

Same Is Fate Of Kalat Except Khan's Residence

QUETTA, June 7

A visit to Mustang and interviews with officers and men engaged in medical relief brought to light the following further information. Mustang town has been completely destroyed, including the political officer's bungalow, Mr. Skrine miraculously escaping death.

Mr. Skrine estimated that 1,125 were killed and 500 were injured. Field ambulance with 21 lorries are engaged in collecting the injured from the neighbourhood who are being treated at Mustang camp hospital.

Twenty-five women were among the injured, six nurses and two European ladies are attending on them. The Political Officer and two European ladies are engaged in relief work in the village of Prinmabad. Before the arrival of the field ambulance, Captain Temple Raston, I. M. S. Civil Surgeon, Deraghazikhan, arrived in the area with nine doctors, ten nurses, under orders from the Frontier Government. He stated that he treated 800 cases of the injured. The whole town of Kalat, except Khan's residence, is in ruins. The Government Hospital at Kalat is rendering assistance.—A. P.

LAVAL FORMS NEW CABINET

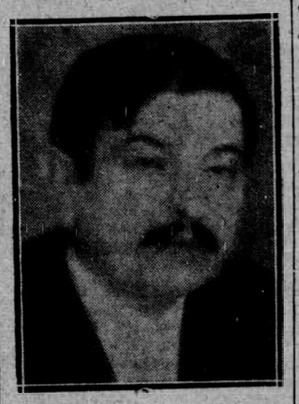
Appears As Frail Barque For Treacherous Sea Of French Politics

PARIS, June 7.

The new Government is formed. M. Laval is the Premier, M. Marcel (Foreign Secretary), M. Regnier (Finance Secretary), M. Pietri (Marine), M. Colonel Fabry (War), General Denain (Air), M.M. Herriot, Marin, and Flandin Ministers without portfolios.

The new Government extends from Radicals to the right group under M. Marin. The surprise is the choice of M. Regnier as the Finance Minister.

He is a Radical Senator who was Minister of the Interior und-



M. LAVAL

er M. Flandin. The Cabinet at the first glance appears to be a frail barque for the treacherous sea of the French politics.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated:—For the second time, M. Laval is undertaking to form a Government extending from Radicals on the Left to groups of the Right inclusive. "I am going to form a Government. It is a duty I cannot shirk".

M. Laval announced after leaving the Elysee following the failure of M. Pietri's two days' efforts and the refusal of M.M. Herriot and Delbos, President of the Radical-Socialist Group in the Chamber, to shoulder responsibility. It is believed M. Laval will retain charge of Foreign Affairs.

ARE WARNINGS OF 'QUAKES POSSIBLE?

Chorlton Urges Appointment Of Inquiry In Commons

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 6

In the House of Commons Mr. Chorlton (Manchester) asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that earthquake shocks generally preceded minor tremors which were detectable thus rendering it possible to warn the public. He suggested that this question would be referred to the International Seismological Association at Oxford and the Geological Society of London for further inquiry.

Mr. Chorlton also suggested that the appointment of a technical commission including a geologist a seismologist and civil engineers with experience of earthquake-proof buildings in Newzealand, Japan and California to make proposals for the development of standardised steel-frame and other buildings at the cost within the reach of private enterprise in Quetta and elsewhere on the sites liable to earthquakes.

Mr. Butler replied that suggestions will be communicated to the Government and added that in view of the importance of the situation arising from this terrible earthquake he thought Mr. Chorlton might rest assured that every step would be taken to restore the devastation.

HIS LAST SPEECH AS PREMIER

Commons Greet Mr. MacDonald

LONDON, June 7.

The House of Commons warmly greeted Mr. MacDonald when he rose for the last time as the Prime Minister to make a brief reply to Mr. Churchill on the subject of Air Defences whereafter Mr. MacDonald returned to Downing Street which he left at 15-40 in car accompanied by Sir Clive Wigram arrived at palace at 15-48 and ushered into the presence of the King whom he presented his resignation from the Cabinet.—Reuter.

THE OAKS

Quashed Wins After Exciting Race

LONDON, June 7.

The Oaks, run at Epsom over a distance of one mile four furlongs, resulted as follows:—

QUASHED	1
ANKARET	2
MESA	3

Seventeen ran; won by a short-head, one length separated the second and the third.

Starting Prices:—33/1 Quashed, 100/6 Ankaret, 5/4 Mesa.

AN EXCITING WIN.

After a good start Light Tackle took the lead from Sunkiss Foxlair with Quashed bringing up the rear Going up the hill Light Tackle led Sunkiss, Foxlair, Ankaret with Buchanite last. Approaching the Tottenham Corner, Sunkiss led Coronal, Light Tackle, with Mesa in the centre of the field Quarter of a mile from home, Ankaret led Quashed which was improving. The latter challenged strongly at the last 150 yards to win in an exciting race. Mesa made up the ground. Solerina was fourth, Coronal fifth, and Papyrette sixth. Time was two minutes 41 and two-fifths seconds.—Reuter's Special.

The Oaks runners are identical with the probables.—Reuter's Special.

TRIBUTE TO BURMA AGRICULTURISTS

LONDON, June 6.

A tribute to the Burma agriculturists who faced poverty with courage and resources was paid by Sir Hugh Stephenson at the Annual Burma dinner. He expressed the opinion that if the prices were maintained and no economic setback occurred Burma might close the current year as the previous one with a balanced budget.

He added the separation would not bring the millenium of expanded expenditure and reduced taxation for which some hoped, but Burma would not be worse off. He said he had every confidence in Burma's political future.—Reuter

ANGLO-TURKISH ARMAMENT PACT SIGNED

RUGBY, June 6.

The Anglo-Turkish Trade and Armaments Agreement was signed at Angora yesterday and pending the exchange of ratifications comes into force provisionally on the 20th June.

In the House of Commons Col. Colville of the Overseas Trade Department said that the basis of the agreement was that the Turkish Government will undertake to make available in payment for the United Kingdom goods exported to Turkey 70 per cent of sterling resulting from the Turkish exports to United Kingdom, the balance of 30 per cent being retained by Turkey to meet in respect of freight and other invisible items.—B. O. W.

LORD MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 7.

Sir Samuel Hoare presided a gathering of 90 distinguished guests at a dinner in the Hyde Park Hotel given by Government to the visitors, from India for the occasion of the Jubilee.

The guests included the Maharajahs of Baroda, Dewas, Nawanagar, Kashmir, Rajpipla, H. H. the Aga Khan, Lord Sinha, Sir Sapru, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Lord Lloyd, Marquis of Zttland, Lord Lintithgow, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Harcourt Butler, Maj. Attlee, etc.

Sir Samuel Hoare proposing the toast to the Friends from India referred to the Quetta disaster and said he was glad to note that the Lord Mayor of London in a traditional manner, decided to open a relief fund and in addition thereto intended to ask Government after the Whitsun to devote a sum of £50,000 for a similar purpose as an indication of the unity and solidarity of the peoples.

FUTURE OF N. R. A.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Administration have reached an important agreement to extend the main lines of N. R. A. organisation until 1st April 1936, but to repeal all presidential powers to prescribe and approve or enforce codes to ensure fair competition.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR DONATES RS. 10,000.

SRINAGAR, June 7.

In response to the Viceroy's appeal the Maharajah of Kashmir has contributed Rs 10,000 to the Quetta Earthquake Fund.—A. P.

IN AID OF QUETTA

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor, of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your esteemed columns to make an appeal to my sporting brethren in connection with the Charity Match which my Council has arranged to help the 'Quake-stricken people of Baluchistan?

In response to the fervent appeal made by the Mayor of Bombay, my Council has decided to stage a charity match on the Bengal Club ground at Parel on Sunday the 9th instant, at 5-50 p.m. The time at our disposal to make the necessary arrangements was very short. But I feel gratified that we have been able to surmount the difficulties that obstructed our path. The League matches fixed for the day, though quite interesting by themselves, had to be postponed to make room for this special match. The Bombay City Indian Team, the holders of the Nadkarni Cup, have very sportingly agreed to meet a combination called 'The Rest.' My Council have carefully selected the best players from the teams who are now playing in the Bengal Club League Tournament, to represent The Rest. It feels confident that this picked team will be able to put up an excellent fight against the redoubtable champions.

But apart from the complexion and attraction of the contest, the call of suffering humanity is much greater. I need hardly dilate on the gigantic catastrophe which has overtaken the people of Baluchistan. Nor do I need to stress on the urgent and imperative necessity and duty of everybody to contribute his or her quota for the amelioration of the distress of our suffering sisters and brothers. I earnestly appeal to my fellow sportsmen of this city which is renowned for its large-hearted sympathy and generosity and hope that they will rise to the occasion and help us to make our effort a thorough success.—Yours, etc.,

J. MAITRA

Bombay, June 7. President,
Indian Football League

Masani's Analysis Of Imperialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The prattling of Saroj in the columns of your paper about Mr. Masanai's speech at the Kerala Conference has rather tickled me.

She starts with a criticism of Masani's analysis of the "new role" of British finance capital ("Imperialism") in its decline when it has entered the phase of mobilizing colonial capital under its hegemony for developing the Empire. After analysing the whole policy underlying the post-war acts of imperialism in India, Masani had finally cited the Ottawa Agreement and the Mody-Lees Pact as recent instances of this new economic policy of British imperialirm in India. Saroj has ignored the earlier portions of Masani's analysis and has pinned her attack only on the last two instances.

Saroj will readily admit that these pacts are part of the policy of imperialism in India. She will also admit that this policy is determined by the interests of British imperialism as a whole. And British imperialism as a whole is involved in a deep crisis which has shaken its foundations. In the post war phase the rate of accumulation of surplus for investment has declined.

The total amount of capital exported in the five years preceding the war was 863 millions in contrast to 466 millions in the same period after the war. Besides this the demands for home investments have increased for the purpose of rehabilitation of home industries. The flow of capital to more vulnerable points of imperialism brings imperialism face to face with a huge crisis.

The policy which British imperialism wants to carry out in India has the willing spport of a section of the bourgeoisie. No Marxist would deny that this would happen if they were not benefited by it. A section of the bourgeoisie however is not satisfied with the Ottawa Pact and the Mody-Lees Pact, therefore it is wailing about it and Saroj joins this wail. There is no doubt that the policy underlying the Ottawa Pact is the development of the Empire as an economic unit. This has undoubtedly benefited the Dominions much more than it has benefited England. Still she was forced to adopt this policy. India could not however get this advantage not enjoying the same status as of the Dominions. The section of the bourgeoisie which is dissatisfied is not fundamentally opposed to British imperialism but is asking for this advantage.

There is no confusion in Masani's analysis when he says, that imperialism forced by its own needs, enters into junior partnership with the colonial bourgeoisie. But Saroj picked up her knowledge of the "Decolonisation Theory" from "Royist" friends. If she had gone to Roy himself perhaps this confusion would not have arisen. Perhaps she does not know that Roy is not a "Royist" and he is not responsible for the confusion of the Royists. Roy has never advocated the "myth that Britain has launched on a programme of making India a developed modern industrial country." This is a pious wish of the bourgeoisie which is compromising with imperialism, and is expressed by Saroj.—Yours, etc.,

MABEL FERN.

The University Ballot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The University Elections will soon be held and I think that the University authorities should take effective action to preserve the secrecy of the ballot. Some candidates and their representatives in some centres are in the habit of collecting the signed voting papers from the voters and themselves despatching them to the Registrar of the University. This they do out of distrust of the very voters from whom they extracted the first votes by bringing to bear on them private influences, though outwardly they do so under the guise of saving the voters the trouble of sending their voting paper. Sometimes even the preferences are filled in by the candidates and their representatives.

In these circumstances the voting is outwardly by ballot. If the University does not prohibit such baneful practices, the ballot is a farce. It must requre each voter to himself send his own voting papers duly filled in to the Registrar. It must also devise other means to preserve the secrecy of the ballot by invalidating the votes of those who hand over the voting papers to the candidates or their representatives.—Yours, etc.

A MUCH BOTHERED GRADUATE VOTER.

NOT TO PROCEED BEYOND JACOBABAD

Shikarpur Relief Parties Stranded

(From A Correspondent)

SHIKARPUR, June 6.

All relief parties which left Shikarpur yesterday for Quetta were refused permission to proceed beyond Jacobabad except a deputation consisting of D. B. Murlidhar Hon'ble Alibux, Seth Chainrai President Panchayat who were permitted by the I. G. G. A Punjabi gentleman who was granted permission by the Quetta authorities to bring ten volunteers was also refused, although a pass was granted.

A fourth party has left and the fifth is taking the earliest opportunity. A party of Doctors Kishinchand Bhagwandas, Khanbahadur Allabux and Seth Doulatram were granted permission by the District Magistrate Jacobabad on the fifth noon but were refused for the night at Jacobabad station.

INDIAN CASUALTIES

More Lists Being Prepared

QUETTA, June 7.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Associated Press", Director of Public Information, stated that the preparation of list of Indian casualties is going on under the charge of Mr. Gould, and that he himself was helping in this.

He also stated that he had already sent three lists to the Press, and further lists would follow. A difficulty arises due to a large number of common names and because survivors have left Quetta.—A. P.

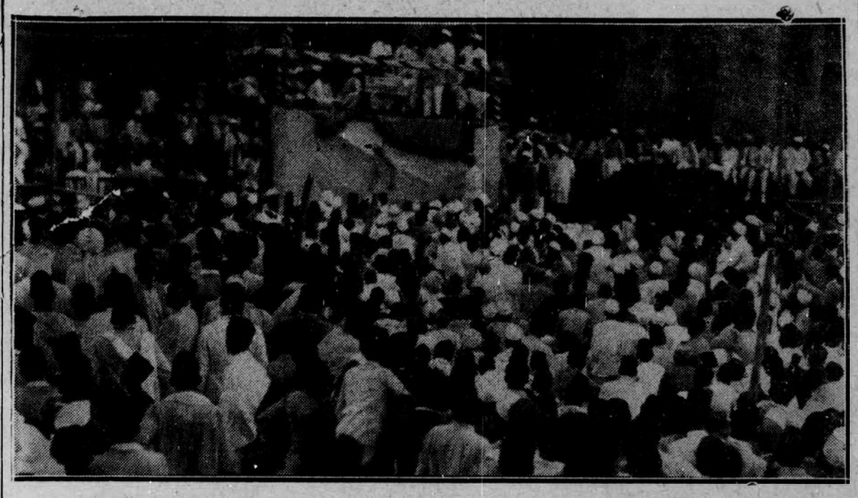
NO ARMS FOR AFGHAN SUBJECTS

PESHAWAR, June 6

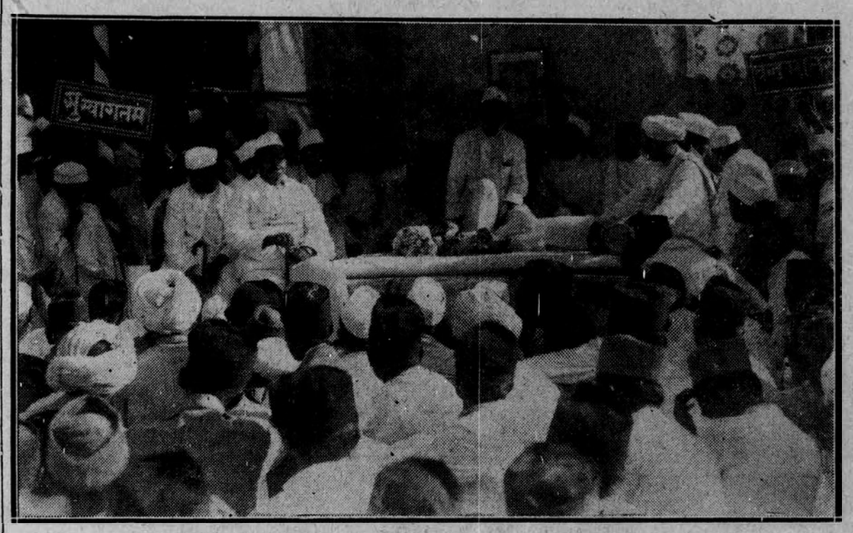
The Afghan Government is understood to have ordered that all subjects should be disarmed. In this connection the Governor of Jalalabad, Eastern Province, is reported to have ordered restrictions in the possession of arms, rifles, revolvers, and pistols.

Armed Afghan subjects moving on the Grand Trunk Road to Kabul will be severely dealt with —United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT POONA



A largely attended public meeting was held at Poona on Wednesday in honour of Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is on a short visit to the place. The Congress President is seen in the picture standing in the centre.



Babu Rajendra Prasad addressing a gathering of merchants of Poona who welcomed the Congress President on Wednesday at Bhavanipeth.

Rajen Babu addressing a public meeting in Lashkar Canton ment Poona on Wednesday appealed for prompt relief of Quetta 'quake sufferers.

Rajen Babu thanks Poona Municipality for presentation of a casket with address on Wednesday at the Municipal Offices.

RAJEN BABU'S PLANS TO SOLVE RELIEF PROBLEMS

Move To Form Strong Non-Official Committee To Give Succour To Victims

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

Two puzzling telegrams, one from the Commissioner of Sind and the other from Mr. Jamshed Mehta, were received on Friday by Mr. K. F. Nariman, adding to the confusion in the minds of the public, regarding the relief afforded to those injured in the Quetta earthquake.

DOCTORS & NURSES STOPPED

The telegrams stated that medical relief parties need not be sent to Karachi, as the injured victims were not being accommodated there. As a result, the party of Doctors and Nurses who were to have left Bombay on Friday were stopped.

It is not stated in these telegrams, where the victims are being accommodated at present.

The entire nation eager to provide relief in every shape, stands at the doors of Quetta. But permission to enter the city had been so far denied.

Enquiries in the city show that no one knows where the victims are exactly given shelter. The situation appears to be considerably complicated as the victims had been evacuated to different places in the provinces of Sind and the Punjab. It is yet to be ascertained in which centres these victims have been accommodated, and in the light of these enquiries, relief has to be distributed.

These are the questions which are at present engaging the attention of prominent non-officials in the provinces, beside the serious situation in Quetta itself.

LESSONS OF BIHAR

In view of the experience at Bihar, where living persons were extricated even after a week of the earthquake, the important question is raised, whether the Military authorities and the Government can vouch for that no living person is trapped under the debris in a helpless condition. It is not so far stated that the authorities had cleared the debris, and had made sure that no one had been left under the ruins.

INADEQUATE SALVAGE STAFF.

In this connection, the difference between the Bihar disaster and the Quetta calamity is stressed. While in Bihar though many had perished, many more escaped death and were able to set to clearing the debris almost immediately.

In Quetta, even for salvage work, labour had to be imported. The 600 coolies employed for clearance work in a city of 28,000 fatalities, are considered a ridiculously small number and it is estimated nearly 5,000 to 6,000 relief workers would be required if the debris had to be cleased for any possible saving of life and salvaging of valuable property.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

The official explanation that water shortage is feared in case of ingress of relief workers to Quetta, is considered somewhat exaggerated.

40,000 residents of the city were receiving water-supply regularly prior to the earthquake. It is no where stated that water supply had been disorganised. And in the present conditions, it is believed, a few thousand workers would not constitute a strain on the water supply system.

As for food and tents, every arrangement could be made for their despatch without any delay or inconvenience to the authorities in charge of their distribution at Quetta. Train loads, it it stated, would be available if only relief parties are allowed to enter Quetta.

INSPITE OF HANDICAPS

In spite of these handicaps in the way, non-official relief organisations are doing their utmost to provide relief to the stricken victims. It is pointed out that the ban of the Government ought not to discourage people from contributing to the relief funds started in Karachi, Bombay and elsewhere. Nothing at present could be done in Quetta, except perhaps, the salvage operations, which are carried on exclusively by the Government without non-official co-operation, even though such co-operation had been spontaneous and had been extended from all parts of the country.

The one problem that confronts the non-official relief organisations, therefore, is how to help the victims who had scattered to various places. The exact requirements at each centre are to be found and help is to be rushed to those places.

FOR NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

For this purpose, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, with his vast experience of relief work in Bihar, has been in constant communication with prominent leaders of Bombay, Sind and Punjab and a strong and influential non-official relief Committee, it is understood, will be formed for carrying out relief operations.

The whole matter, besides, is referred to Mahatma Gandhi, who is being informed of the latest developments and progress of relief work at Quetta. It is understood, the question is engaging his closest attention and there is every hope, that effective relief measures would be devised very shortly.

It is likely that Babu Rajendra Prasad would announce a Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee consisting of prominent leaders of Sind belonging to all communities, so that the relief, notwithstanding official restrictions, would be timely and effective.

The public are, therefore, requested to donate liberally to the Three Papers Fund.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are collecting funds and medicines for relief of victims.

RAJEN BABU AT NASIK,

Appeal To Give Succour To Quake Stricken

(From Our Correspondent).

The Congress president's tour in the district commenced at Sinnar last evening when Rajen Babu addressed a meeting of Kisans. A purse of Rs. 101 was presented. Civic address was then presented at the municipal hall. The president read and presented the address printed on Khaddar.

Nasik witnessed a cyclone last afternoon disorganising the electric current and plunging the city in darkness. Yet a huge mass of people assembled on the Godawari bank to honour Rajen Babu. A purse of Rs. 501 on behalf of Nasik City was presented. Rajen Babu replying appealed to the people of Maharashtra to give succour to the quake stricken Quetta.

Rajen Babu left Nasik this morning.

BUSY DAY FOR RAJEN BABU IN POONA

POONA, June 5.

Seven thousand persons heard Babu Rajendra Prasad explain the constructive programme of the Congress, this evening, in front of the historic fort of the Peshawas, Saniwarwada. He left for Ahmednagar by car as soon as the meeting was over.

He had a very busy day here. He addressed half a dozen meetings, visited a dozen institutions, gave interviews and did about 75 miles of motoring to visit outlying Harijan colonies.

The Quetta Relief Fund and the Congress Detenu Fund benefited to the extent of Rs. 2,470, which was the total amount of the purses presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad.—A. P.

OVER 50 DAYS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

RANGOON, June 6.

Thakin Hla Maung, a prominent leader of the Burma Youth League, who has been serving out his sentence of six months' simple imprisonment in the Toungoo jail in Central Burma, is reported to be on hunger-strike, for over 50 days now, as a protest against his non-classification in "B" Class.

It is alleged, he was convicted by the Special Magistrate of Toungoo, on a charge of having disfigured the image of His Majesty the King, on the postage stamp affixed by him on a letter and of having written most disrespectful epithets with respect to it.—United Press.

BLOW TO TRADE UNIONS IN CEYLON

Compulsory Registration Ordinance Spells Disaster

WILL SIMLA INTERCEDE ON BEHALF OF INDIAN EMIGRANT LABOUR?

The State Council of Ceylon has recently passed an Ordinance for the registration and control of Trade Unions. It is a measure which has been sponsored by the capitalists of Ceylon with a view to prevent any organization of labour, particularly of Indian emigrant labour, so as to leave them helpless at the mercy of the planters.

Mr. Natesa Iyer and other labour workers who have devoted themselves to organising labour in Ceylon feel that if this bill is put into operation their task will be impossible.

Questions were raised on this point in the House of Commons, but the Bill has been rushed through the State Council despite strong minutes of dissent in the Standing Committee report by Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe and Messrs. G. E. D'Silva, A. E. Suvesena S. W. Dassanaika D. P Jayasuriya, and S. De Fonseka.

INDIA GOVT. MUST MOVE.

The only hope of preventing this reactionary piece of legislation from being put into operation is that the Government of India who profess sympathy for the cause of Indian labourers in the Colonies will make representations in the matter to the Governor of Ceylon and induce him to withhold his assent from the measure.

It is felt that in this connection the Congress Party might well raise a discussion in the Legislative Assembly when it meets next.

Several Trade Unions including the Wellawatte Workers' Union, Ceylon Motor Workers' Union, Panadura Motor Workers' Union, Horana Labour Union, South Colombo Motor Workers' Union, and Sinhalese Chauffeurs' Union, in Ceylon have issued the following statement pointing out the reactionary nature of the Ordinance:

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

"The Trade Union Bill proposed by the Minister for Labour has without any doubt many good features, notably those dealing with the proper keeping of accounts and their audit But it is more than doubtful whether the bill will achieve its main purpose, which is to aid the development of trade unions in Ceylon. On the other hand, there is every reason for believing that the provision for the compulsory registration of all trade unions would be a positive impediment in the way of such development. Not only would it render the building up of new unions extremely difficult, but it is likely to drive many workers' unions to-day out of existence.

The bill stipulates that every trade union already established must register within 3 months from the commencement of this ordinance, and that every trade union subsequently established must register within three months "from the date on which it was so established." But how few unions can afford to be registered! There are first of all the technical difficulties of drawing up the rules and regulations in proper form, and the adherence to the letter of the formulae set up by the Registrar. It means that every such union must have a legal assistant from the very start, with all the expenditure implied therein. In addition, it must find the wherewithal for registration fees, for a permanent head office, for the printing and distribution of its rules and so forth. When even without all these initial encumbrances, the majority of our workers cannot be brought to realise the common advantages of organization, can it be doubted that these provisions in the bill will act as a serious deterrent to working class organizations of any sort! Compulsory registration would ring the death-knell of many an Association of the poor, now functioning satisfactorily if informally. Thus for instance the associations of latrine coolies or road-sweepers have no formal rules or organization, yet they are effective for purpose of collective bargaining and maintaining these agreed rates. Such associations of poor workers will be broken up by compulsory registration. In fact the latter will make it impossible for uneducated workers to start unions of their own. To understand and conform to the complicated provisions of would thus be entrenched in working-class organizations and would be admirably placed for utilising these for their private political ends. The educative value would be so much greater and the resulting experience so much more substantial if workers were encouraged and given every facility to form unions themselves. Mistakes they will, and are bound to make; their organizations will eventually be all the stronger for them; and the country will be the richer for the lessons of self-reliance and independence thus inculcated.

REACTIONARY PROVISIONS.

Leaning on the Whitley Commission report, the Minister for Labour argued in the second reading debate on the bill that "registration generally involves no obligation that a 'bona fide' union will not be willing to undertake." This may be true. But compulsory registration will, as we have shown involve obligations that many a 'bona fide' union will be unable to fulfil. Further, any such association of workers which fails to register within the stipulated three months automatically becomes an unlawful association and therefore liable to prosecution and all the penalties under the Common Law. This renders the organization and working up of a trade union an extremely hazardous venture, for if registration is refused that union becomes an unlawful association from the date of its first establishment. The law as it stands at present does not condemn a union as unlawful by the mere fact of its existence. This is a much more satisfactory position from the point of view of the workers than this bill which is both retrogressive and reactionary in this respect.

Again the bill provides for immunity in tool of registered unions, whereas unregistered unions are denied this privilege. Even if the provisions in the bill attaching criminal liability to non-registration are deleted, we are of the opinion that this provision is quite sufficient to constitute a serious setback to the formation and development of workers' associations in Ceylon. In England, registered trade unions enjoy immunity in tort, but unregistered trade unions are not debarred from this privilege. These may always apply to the Registrar of the Friendly Societies, who if satisfied that the applicants do constitute a 'bona fide' trade union must issue a certificate to this effect, which certificate guarantees to the unregistered union the immunity in respect of tortions acts which registered union enjoy. We see no reason for a departure from the procedure which obtains in the country with the longest trade union experience in the world.

HANDICAPS WORKERS.

The extent of the consequences of non-registration can be gauged from the wide connotation which the bill gives to the term Trade Union. This bill goes further than any English act in providing that the mere representation of workers in a trade dispute automatically constitute a trade union with all the penalties of a failure to register hanging over it, notwithstanding that this corporate activity may have been purely informal and voluntary. The workers are similarly placed if they promote, organize or finance a strike in any trade or industry, or provide any pay on a lock-out. If an employer locks some workers out, the latter cannot co-operate for their mutual protection without running the risk of being treated as an unlawful assembly at the end of three months; nor again can they appeal to the public for subscriptions in their struggle against perhaps inhuman working conditions. In brief, this bill hands over the poor workers bound hand and foot to the employers. Any concerted action on their part is rendered difficult. They will be naturally reluctant to embark on a defence of their rights for fear of the train of consequences it may lead to. This bill will permanently handicap workers in their effort to maintain their elementary rights for decent working conditions.

Such weighing of the scales against the workers is the less defensible because they need the protection of the legislature most. The employers who have so much staying power and for whom the cessation of work does not mean the difference between existence and starvation, can well look after themselves. Each employer has all the strength of all his workers and more, and requires no protection from the state. It is true the bill classifies the employers' associations also as Trade Unions and therefore subjects them to the same penalties. But nobody will seriously maintain that they stand on the same plane as workers' associations. For one thing the former commands superior resources, and superior knowledge, and therefore finds no difficulty in organising. For another each employer is a Trade Union unto himself. Thus each employer is in himself sufficient representation in a trade dispute; and is alone adequate for a lock-out. Consequently the provisions which lie heaviest on the workers leave the employer unscathed. The experience of other countries, particularly England, only confirms this fact, that the employers' associations stand privileged in so far as Trade Union Acts. however egregiously drawn up. are concerned.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

Such a discrimination between employers' and workers' association is unworthy of a democratic country. It violates the most elementary principle of the liberty of Association, a cherished right of all self-respecting citizens. If the employers may organise how they will, when and for any purpose they will, why should not the workers have the same freedom. Every association whether—workers or employers, of producers or consumers, is for the promotion of common interests and for the satisfaction of common needs. It is surely a very invidious and intolerable distinction that the associations of certain sections of the population should be hampered and hamstrung while the others enjoy unstinted freedom. Short of Fascist Italy and Germany no other country has insisted on imposing such restrictions on the formation of Trade Unions. It is precisely on these grounds that England has consistently declined to entertain the compulsory registration of Trade Unions. Why, therefore, must Ceylon adopt it? We fail to see any equitable ground on which it can be justified.

Again Mr. Peri Sundaram has contended that compulsory registration is in the interest of the workers themselves. We have shown above that far from being an adjuvant, it would in fact be a serious drawback. It is indeed possible to go a step further and point out that in certain circumstances the presence of a compulsorily registered union may not be in the best interests of the workers in that industry. It would stereotype this registered union and confer upon it a legal status that would make it impossible for it to be ousted, even if it were quite manifestly run by a handful of outsiders for their own private political ends. Any concerted attempt by the other workers to expose the hollowness of the established Union, would be frustrated by the fact that this action transforms them into a Trade Union. The established Trade Union is thus fortified and entrenched by this Act of Registration, leaving the dissatisfied workers no alternative but either to acquiesce in an organisation which they know to be detrimental or to leave well alone and lead a life of isolated and selfish individualism. Under these circumstances we should be very surprised if Mr. Peri Sundaram were still to maintain that compulsory registration is in the best interests of the workers.

INIMICAL TO PROGRESS.

It seems to us that in whatever way we may view compulsory registration, it is quite unmistakably retrogressive and most inimical to the progress of working-class organizations. We are equally convinced that the other provisions in the bill are not so derogatory to our interests. Accordingly, we urge only the deletion of the compulsory registration provision and the insertion of a clause giving to an unregistered trade union the same rights and privileges of registered trade unions, provided it obtains from the Registrar of Trade Unions a certificate to show that it is to all intersets and purposes a 'bona fide' trade union."

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The following is the Minute of Dissent by Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe to the Report of Standing Committee "B" on the Bill.

"I am opposed to the recommendation for the Bill to be passed into law.

The provision for compulsory registration is a violation of the principle of voluntary registration accepted by every democratic constitutional government in the world

The Bill is designed to restrict the legitimate activities of workers who form into Trade Unions, but it does not provide any protection whatsoever against victimization by the employers.

In a country where workers are unorganized, and the employers go to the cheapest market for labour, protective legislation, if designed to encourage the growth of Trade Unions and protect members of such Unions, must be designed to prevent victimization by employers, who are naturally opposed to any kind of collective bargaining with workers' unions.

Although the Bill makes provision to prevent Unions of both workmen and employers in participating in strikes, lock-outs, or any trade dispute, but in actual practice employers will be able to lockout workers without infringing this law, and therefore the workers will come out worse as a consequence of this Act.

In a country where there is no legislation for insurance against unemployment, sickness, old-age invalidity, maternity, and accidents, or any other form of social insurance. it is very unwise to introduce legislation to restrict the formation and activities of voluntary associations.

A series of misrepresentations and unworthy tactics have enabled the Bill to be passed at the Second Reading and in the Committee Stage.

The Report of the Select Committee of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce was circulated among members of the Council, although one of the signatories openly stated that his approval of the principles of the Bill was due to the fact that he was not in possession of sufficient facts to realize the reactionary features of the Bill.

The Council was deliberately misled by the statement that the Whitley Commission's Report on Indian labour conditions recommended compulsory registration, whereas the actual recommendation was to provide extensive privileges to registered Unions which would naturally induce all Trade Unions to register for their own advantage. Also to make conditions for registration such that no 'bona fide' Trade Union would wish to remain unregistered.

At the Second Reading, the sponsors of the Bill acquiesced to the Speaker's ruling the compulsory registration was not a principle of the Bill, which enabled the passage of the Bill to be made. But when an attempt was made at the Committee stage to amend the provisions for compulsory registration the legal authorities and the sponsors of the Bill maintained that compulsory registration was a principle of the Bill.

The amendments introduced in Committee especially Clause 21 which removes the immunity in tort given to registered Trade Unions have completely nullified whatever advantages a registered Trade Union may have as was argued by the sponsors of the Bill.

Therefore, I very strongly dissent from the Bill in toto."

"Things are Looking Up" with Cicely Courtneidge at the Excelsior this week.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR TRESPASS

Charge Of Knocking At Door Of Dy. Commissioner's Court

LYALLPUR, June 6

Orders were pronounced by Mr. Chaudhri Sandar Das, Additional District Magistrate, in the case against Comrade Sham Lal, ex-President of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, who was being prosecuted under section 448 I.P.C. (Criminal Trespass) for knocking at the door of the court of Deputy Commissioner. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, further imprisonment for 3 months. He was also ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 for good behaviour for three years after the expiry of the sentence .

The prosecution story was that Comrade Sham Lal approached the Deputy Commissioner about 30 times with the request to give him some allowance, as he was thrown out of employment due to the over-zealous attention and interference of the C. I. D.

The sentence is stated to be the maximum under this section an application for bail and an appeal against the sentence has been filed in the Sessions Court.—United Press.

COLLEGE GIRL

At The West End

2nd Week

"College Girl," a Jayant Desai production enters into its second week-run at West End Talkies from to-day. The picture has a theme contrasting the life of an educated girl with that of an orthodox.

"KAMLATA"

At The Swastik

Swastik Talkies (late Carlton Talkies) has become a popular rendezvous of discriminating Indian film fans within a very short time and this week it offers a most famous Hindi talkie to its numerous patrons "Kamlata" or "Kamrudesh ki-Kamni" is a Kumar Movietone production and it is full of wonderful transformations and illusions which is a new revelation in the art of Indian cinematography, it depicts with great success the mythological story of a beautiful queen who hates the male sex like plague and who transforms her lovers into wild animals, but when she herself loses her heart to a prince charming she leaves no stone unturned to win his love, the story is full of romance, pathos, thrills and chills and the main characters are vividly portrayed by such wellknown Indian Stars as Miss Swaroprani, Abdulrehman Kabuli, Ashrafkhan, etc. there are also nine lilting song hits and some of the most beautiful dances ever seen in an Indian picture.

On the whole this week's great offering of Swastik is by far and wide the best Indian picture in town and it should prove very popular with all classes of Indian film fans.

STAND SOLID BY CONGRESS

Veteran Andhra Congressman's Appeal To Muslim Brethren

BEZWADA, June 6

Mr. Mahomad Nasirullah Khan, Secretary, Andhra Muslim Nationalist Party and a veteran Congressman since Non-co-operation days, in a statement to the press, says:—

"The Congress is the only plenipotentiary organisation capable of reflecting the legitimate aspirations of Indians. As such it shoud be strengthened by all, irrespective of caste or creed. Its memorable fight for our country's emancipation had drawn universal attention. Gandhiji, the greatest apostle of Ahimsa, though he abandoned the Congress at present, is sure to re-enter the Congress circles and predominate over the political destiny of India. We should create such a favourable atmosphere as to make Gandhiji once more to take up the reins of the Congress. The constructive programme which is so dear to the heart of Gandhiji and which has been acknowledged to be potential and infallible for the resurrection of India, should be prosecuted with immaculate sincerity.

WRECK NEW CONSTITUTION

"On one side the Bureaucracy still hurling insults on India. The Reforms which have been condemned by all sections of politicians in India are going to be introduced by the Government. Now the situation requires scientific mobilisation of all the forces to wreck out the constitution. Electoral lists are being prepared, and opportunity should be taken by everyone who is able to read and write, to see that his name is included in it. We must capture all the seats of the local legislatures and should try to paralyse the Government in order to make it to accede to the Nation's demand.

"I appeal specially to my Muslim brethren in Andhra to join the Congress in large numbers and to pay unflinching adherence to the instructions of the parent organisation and to keep up the solidarity of the organisation, irrespective of deplorable controversies among Congressmen".—United Press.

THEFT OF LOADED REVOLVER

Wanted Youth Surrenders Himself To Police

MADARIPUR, June 6.

Kripanath De, a young man of Shirnail who was wanted by the police in connection with the theft of a loaded revolver and some cartridges belonging to Babu Monini Mohan Ghosh, an A. S. I. of the Faridpur D. I. B., was arrested at Madaripur.

He had been eluding the police for about a fortnight. He, however, came here recently, went to the residence of the Sub-Divisional Officer, and sent in a card for an interview. The Sub-Divisional Officer wanting to know the nature of his business, with him before granting him an interview, Kripanath De informed him by writing on a slip of paper in Bengali that he was wanted by the police and had come to surrender himself. The I. B. Sub-Inspector of Madaripur, in the mean time, got information of his arrival here, and, hastening to the Sub-Divisional Officer's quarters, put him under arrest.

In this connection several houses were searched by the police at Kandua, Kulpaddi, Bajitpur and Madaripur and nine youths have been put under arrest up till now. Jaga Jiban Dutta, an arrested youth, is alleged, to have confessed that he received the revolver and cartridges from Kripanath De and had kept them concealed under ground in village Kandua. He was accordingly taken to the place indicated by him and he dug out from under the earth in the presence of several persons a packet wrapped up in cloth in which was found a tin box. Inside the box was found a leather belt to which were attached a holster and a leather pouch. Within the holster was found a revolver and within the pouch twelve live cartridges and a silver tube containing the detective warrant of Babu Monini Mohan Ghosh, the A. S. I.—United Press.

Life Pension Of Rs. 500 To Sir M. Iqbal

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, June 7

It is understood the Nawab of Bhopal has granted Sir Mahomed Iqbal a life pension of Rs. 500 per month. The pension will be paid out of the Ruler's Privy Purse. It is to enable Sir Mahomed Iqbal to devote his time to writing a book entitled "Introduction to the Study of Quran."

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

HARWOOD LEAGUE DIV. I.

2nd Bn. DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

vs.

14th HEAVY BATTERY R.A.

(LEAGUE CHAMPIONS)

SATURDAY JUNE 8th—KICK-OFF 6 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay.

The whole of the Proceeds of this Match will be devoted to the MAYOR OF BOMBAY'S

Earthquake Relief Fund

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. D. E. Darrell and Officers the Pipes and Drums of the 1/3rd Punjab Regt. will play from 5-15 P.M. and during the interval.

USUAL PRICES OF ADMISSION

"Tendencies Towards Co-operation"

Halifax Replies To Salisbury's Criticism On India Bill Debate, And Denies Princes Have Been Bribed

LONDON, June 6.

There were about 50 Peers when the Chief Clerk of the House of Lords announced the message from the House of Commons: "The Commons have passed the Government of India Bill in which they desire the agreement of Your Lordships."

Lord Halifax moved that the Bill be read first.

Lord Salisbury rose and said that he desired to avail himself of the opportunity to discuss the Bill on the first reading. He said that since the House last discussed the matter there had been very considerable development. A great deal of additional evidence had been presented to Parliament and the public which required careful consideration.

Lord Salisbury contended that the fundamental arguments presented previously remained unanswered. He referred to the difficulties consequent on the attempt to establish a federal constitution simultaneously, with reformed constitutions for the units the unequal powers of the units, and the States having greater authority than the provinces.

NO CENTRAL OPINION IN INDIA

Denying the existence of central opinion in India, which was referred to by the Select Committee, Lord Salisbury quoted The "Servant of India" as saying that India would honestly prefer the 'status quo' which was indicative of the moderate view.

Mr. Jinnah's motion in the Assembly, in effect, caused the absolute rejection of the Bill by practically all Indian elected members.

Further nothing had been done to meet the difficulties of communal cleavages and indirect election which was unworkable and would result in corruption and prevent the exercise of the power of dissolution.

Lord Ponsonby emphatically protested against Lord Salisbury's stretching the standing orders for a tirade of over an hour on the first reading.

Lord Halifax said that repeated answers had been given regarding every difficulty enumerated, but none had satisfied Lord Salisbury.

Regarding indirect election, Lord Halifax said that direct election was impossible. The only solution seemed to have none.

Referring to the President of the Burma Legislature, he stressed that there is no analogy between the matter and the special powers the bill proposed to bestow on governors.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

Lord Halifax directly denied the suggestion that the Princes had been bribed and induced to agree to federation. He said that the question of remission in tributes had been a matter of examination from the first day that Federation was suggested. As regards paramountcy Lord Salisbury was confusing federation with it.

BENGAL MEMORIAL.

Dealing with the Bengal memorial, he said that it had failed to secure the authority of the Bengal Civil Service Lord Halifax agreed that the Assembly and Provincial Legislatures had variously registered their criticism and dislike of the Bill. He, however, pointed out that the Bengal and the United Provinces did not record any such protest, while, before Mr. Jinnah's motion, the Assembly rejected the Congress motion for rejecting the Bill. The All-India Congress Committee turned down a resolution that the Congress should capture legislatures only to obstruct and not to accept office. "My conclusion is clear. There are tendencies towards co-operation, even from extremist quarters. A speech like Lord Salisbury's will chiefly set back the forces of co-operation. (Cheers.)

Lord Lloyd pointing out that the Davidson Committee had reported that remission of duties and payments was only to be made if the States joined the federation. He supported Lord Salisbury's view.

The Bill was then read the first time.

The second reading of the India Bill in the House of Lords will occupy three days from June 18 to June 20.

The Committee stage will be taken between July 1 and July 11.

Two days will be allocated for the report stage, namely July 22 and 23

The third reading of the Bill will be taken on July 25. The programme is subject to modification should necessity arise.—Reuter.

NOTES FROM LONDON

Lancashire's Clamour For More Concessions

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, May 28. (By Air Mail.)

Since the publication of the White Paper on the question of trade between India and Burma "vis-a-vis," Lancashire members of both Houses of Parliament have started fresh agitation to obtain more concessions for the British Textile Industry for its imports into India and Burma.

The Earl of Derby and Mr. S. S. Hammersley, Conservative member of Stockport, will lead a deputation of Lancashire members of Parliament, who are to lay the grievances of the cotton industry against the new Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement before Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, on Friday next. Sir Samuel Hoare announced in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon that the Agreement had been completed, and that it would be submitted to Parliament in the form of a draft Order-in-Council in the autumn. Questioned as to whether the representations of the deputation could conceivably effect any alteration, in the terms of the Agreement, the Secretary for India would only say that Parliament had been in no way committed to accept it.

On Saturday, the Chambers of Commerce of Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Preston and Stockport registered their "profound dissatisfaction" with the Agreement announced by the Government. Their indignation is not surprising anyone since in their opinion the Agreement practically closes the Burma market to English goods for five years without, as far as they can see, any good reason in justice or in policy. These Lancashire stalwarts think that "under the Agreement Great Britain will be compelled to pay duties ranging from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. at the gates of a market which British arms and enterprise might almost be said to have created." The "Morning Post" which has undertaken to champion their lost battle points out that "it is the economic exploitation of Burma in the interest of India which is made permanent by the Secretary of State for India."

In emphasising that Lancashire cotton-goods imported into Burma from India should not be subject to higher duties than similar goods imported from India, Mr. Hammersley asserts in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" that "the Mother Country" is being deliberately penalised by Burma. But, as a correspondent says in a rejoinder, Mr. Hammersley overlooks the fact that it is impossible for Burma to dissociate this one item from the general aspects of her trade. He forgets that Burma has always, since she became a British possession, been part of the economic unit of India, and half her trade, both imports and exports, is now with India. Similarly these saviours of Burma and her masses close their eyes to the fact that under the proposed Agreement no new tariffs against the United Kingdom are proposed.

In the meanwhile, the Trades' Union Congress has drawn up a plan for the socialisation of the British cotton trade. To reduce costs and compete in the world's markets by eliminating "wasteful productive methods" has always been the aim of leading capitalists in Lancashire. Evidently this has also been the declared object of the plan drawn up by the Trades' Union Congress. It has proposed the establishment of a "British Cotton Corporation," with a "Board appointed by the Board of Trade," who will compensate to the full cotton capitalists whose capital is brought under its control. This will lead to socialism according to the Congress. But under this socialisation for winning markets, for uniting with the British capitalists against the workers of other countries, the Lancashire workers will have to continue footing the bill. That this "Socialist plan" is along the lines of finance capitalism's plan is shown when they say, "The importation of raw cotton shall continue to be undertaken by the Liverpool Cotton Market." The Trades' Union Congress is prepared to agree to "eliminate waste" (the workers), but it does not see it necessary to eliminate the most wasteful aspect of the cotton industry, the gambling in cotton futures which takes place, a phase that would be immediately paralysed by any plan that destroys capitalism in the cotton industry.

Cabinet Changes

Since the Jubilee, the King gave audiences to different Cabinet Ministers which has naturally continued to add interest to the present talk of Cabinet Reconstruction. Yesterday Lord Londonderry was with the King at Buckingham Palace for half an hour and when he returned to the House of Lords the Lobbies hummed of his imminent retirement from the Government. Important consultations, Lobby gossip says, about the forthcoming reconstruction took place yesterday. Sufficient progress was made in arranging the consequent reconstruction of the Cabinet, following Mr. MacDonald's resignation in favour of Mr. Baldwin, to warrant a decision as to the approximate time of the announcement. The change of Prime Minister is now expected in well-informed quarters to be announced about the middle of next week. It is pointed out that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will complete his sixth successive year in the office on Wednesday June 5, and therefore on June 6 he will hand over the key of 10, Downing St., to Mr. Baldwin. But according to another source Mr. MacDonald is at present bargaining with the leading members of the Cabinet for an important post for his son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. It is even asserted that he is insisting that his son, who is at present Dominions Under-Secretary, be given Cabinet rank. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is 34 and has been an M.P. for six years. He is mentioned in connection with the Colonial Office, whose present chief, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, is a strong candidate for the Air Ministry.

The House of Commons will adjourn on Friday, June 7 for the Whitsuntide recess and will reassemble on June 17. The interval of ten days will provide an opportunity for Ministers to familiarise themselves with their new Departments. It is believed that few, if any peerages, will be conferred on members of the House of Commons in the extended Birthday Honours List to be published on Monday, June 3. At least three peerages are, however, expected to be conferred subsequently on Ministers in connection with the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Maharaja Of Baroda

In celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of his rule, the Maharajah of Baroda entertained a party at luncheon at the Dorchester Hotel on Monday. The Maharajah talked to pressmen about the strides which have been made in Baroda to educate the younger generation in the last sixty years. "We have had compulsory schools for thirty years now," he said in tones of pride. "Then I encourage my young men to travel in Europe. Travel is the best part of education. The future is not so easy, but I am sure that that there will be no looking back." It had been stated that the Maharajah's health had not been very satisfactory lately. But his lively interest in current affairs belied this. To clinch matters, the Maharajah told the pressmen that he was looking forward to playing his favourite game—golf. "Shortly, I am going into the country to Aldworth, my estate, near Haslemere, Surrey to rest. I shall enjoy my games and long drives around that beautiful countryside," he hoped. Aldworth formerly belonged to Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate.

Mr. A. H. Khasgiwale, a barrister of Bombay, and author of a standard work on Indian gymnastics, has reached London from Poona in a Vauxhall car, in an effort to break the previous record of 35 days two hours. He has covered the distance of 7,300 miles in 29 days eight hours. On behalf of the Poona Silver Jubilee Committee he has made a nail-drawing portrait of the King for presentation to his Majesty. He is leaving for Poona next Friday, May 31, and hopes to complete the journey in less than 29 days.

AERODROME FOR INDORE

First Stage Of Scheme To Be Ready Next February?

INDORE, June 7

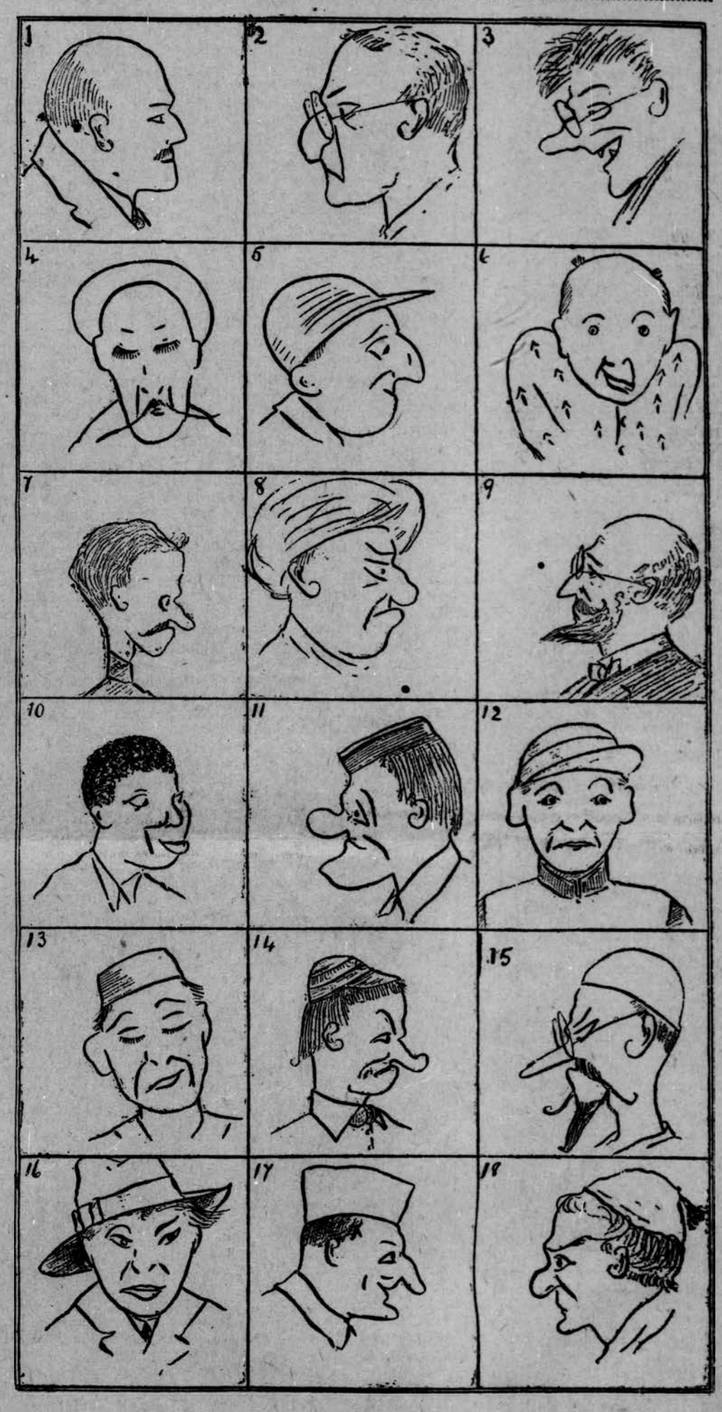
It is understood that the first stage of the Indore Aerodrome near the Bijasani Hill, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,20,000 will in all probability, be ready by February next.

The details of the scheme worked out in the light of Commander Watt's suggestions, are already in the hands of Rai Bahadur Bajpai, the Prime Minister, and is awaiting the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.—United Press.

BROTHERS

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.

Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

PRINCES AND INDIA BILL

Dissatisfaction With Amendments

There is reason to believe, writes the Political Correspondent of the "Morning Post," that the Indian Princes will not be satisfied with the amendments of the India Bill to be made by the Government after consultation with their legal advisers.

Twenty pages of Government amendments to be moved during the report stage of the Bill which will open on Thursday, appeared in the House of Commons papers.

The most important of the amendments concern the Indian States. The belief in the Parliamentary lobbies last night was that they confirmed the forecast in yesterday's "Morning Post" that no concessions of principle had been made.

Six amendments to Clause 5 have been tabled. The provisions of this clause governing the accession of the States and the application of the Act within them, it will be recalled, were one of the major grievances to which the Princes drew attention at the Bombay meeting.

They complained that the provisions of the clause were such as to compel them to accept the operation of the whole of the Act in relation to their States, within the sphere designated in their Instruments of Accession.

GRIEVANCE NOT REMOVED

The opinion of members of Parliament who have closely studied this question is that the amendments proposed by the Government do not remove the grievance. It is in fact recalled that the Secretary for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, declared soon after the Bombay meeting that the Government were not prepared to grant the concession demanded of them.

Another important clause to which only one amendment is proposed is Clause 45, prescribing the machinery of government, by proclamation by the Viceroy, to be adopted in case of breakdown of the Constitution.

The strongest objection to this clause was expressed by the Princess at Bombay. It would, they complained, have the effect of putting their States under a virtual dictatorship by the Viceroy. They consequently claimed the right of secession from the Federation in the event of a breakdown of the Constitution.

The Government amendment does not grant this right.

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government would publish a White Paper giving their explanation of the amendments. It is expected to be available on Monday.

NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all cases of Neuritis. . . . when your nerves are weak and impoverished, . . when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown. . . there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from a Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A. B. and C. they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy, and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL,
Princess St., Bombay.
No. 110.

KREMENTZ STUDS

Krementz Studs, like all Krementz jewellery, are guaranteed for a lifetime. They are expertly made in 14 Kt. rolled gold plate to wear indefinitly even in the most humid weather. Always insist upon Krementz quality.

Look for the name Krementz stamped on the bottom of every stud

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India) LTD.
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi,
Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon

KREMENTZ
QUALITY JEWELLERY
GUARANTEED FOREVER
K-1

19 Health Ingredients TO MAKE YOU WELL

Why suffer Torturing Pains, Starved Nerves, Impure Blood, a Debilitated System or Disordered Digestive Organs. Take a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets and banish the cause. Dr. Cassell's Tablets will make you well because they contain no less than 19 special health ingredients to restore and reinvigorate your whole system.

Your **NERVES** are Nourished by the marvellous **NERVE NUTRIENTS.**
Your **DIGESTION** is put right by the powerful **STOMACHICS.**
Your **BLOOD** is enriched by the wonderful **BLOOD NUTRIENTS.**
Your **SYSTEM** is Rebuilt by the marvellous **HYPOPHOSPHITES.**
Thus, attacked from every quarter your Health Trouble cannot stay—it **MUST GO!** Start right away on a course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets and experience the wonderful improvement in your Health that they will bring.

Sold by all chemists and stores. **Watch for the Blue Seal on every package.**

Dr. CASSELL'S TABLETS

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Press Of Both Countries Welcomes Russo-Czechoslovak Agreement

From Our Special Correspondent

PRAGUE, May 16

The visit of the French Foreign Minister, M. Laval, to Moscow, just concluded, is looked upon by the European Press as a whole, as an event of great significance. Not merely a study tour or a ceremonial function, Laval's visit to Moscow, is a definite step and stage in a practical programme of immense weight and importance. It is reflective of the advance of a move, above all to check currents suggestive of causing fundamental alterations in territorial divisions, especially as relating to Eastern Europe, with reactions on Central Europe, strongly released with the coming of the new regime in Germany. M. Laval's visit is a formal confirmation of the policy behind the newly drawn Franco-Russian Agreement raised as a bulwark against expansionist aims associated with Germany. Pierre Laval took up the leadership of the French policy at a difficult and critical period. His predecessor in office, M. Barthou, held closely in view the tension caused by the new circumstances in Europe with particular thought on the implications of Germany's re-armament conducted with enormous vigour and concentration, took a very serious view of the course events were moving with German military revivalism in the background of definite aims extending to territorial alterations professed by influential National Socialist leaders, considered somewhat rigidly England's hesitation to a firm line in Europe as keenly favoured by France, and inclined strongly to disregard Germany retaining a policy not offering challenge to obtaining territorial demarcations or keeping assurances given, entered on an active scheme of raising a strong and wide system of alliances to confront Germany, which to the world "encirclement" even commenced to give a widening revival. Shrewder and more subtle in many ways than his much older predecessor at Quai d Orsay, M. Laval, while extremely alert to aims associated with Germany and the military revival there, felt it wiser not to raise the situation suggestive of the door being slammed against Germany. In pursuance of this, under his initiative and direction greatly, certain alterations were introduced in the terms of the Franco-Russian Agreement as originally held, which also caused the small delay that set in the conclusion of the Agreement, Laval with his policy is keeping the door open to Germany for entering a collective agreement, while he has taken care to block the path to Germany being able to ask for a free hand in Eastern Europe and also (maintaining as it were an insurance in regard to future on Russia) to seal the end of the Rapallo line. He apparently holds that agreement given by Hitler has a value, even if there is to be breach, and has stressed to Germany not being able to secure morally a strong position that she might have drawn from Barthou's policy. But M. Laval, moving along a line less spectacular and apparently less decisive than that of M. Barthou, is taking good care to see that a strong edifice greatly as visualized by Barthou will be there, 'if' Germany turns the back to the door left open and seeks to proceed with aims of European hegemony. His visit to Moscow underlines this course and marks an important zone and event in connection. Hence the great significance attached to it.

Russio-Czechoslovakian Agreement

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have just signed an Agreement practically on the model of the Franco-Russian Agreement. The Russio-Czechoslovak Agreement is greatly welcomed by the press in both the countries. The conclusion of this Agreement and its significance, comments a leading Prague daily, add to the factors that lend weight to the reality, that Czechoslovakia holds today as a Central European Power a position considerably greater than suggested by attention limited to territorial extent. The new development enhances the already important position held by Czechoslovakia as the most vital unit in the Little Entente, occupying an advanced position as an industrial State, and maintaining at the same time an hold over the Balkan Union. The Moscow "Izvestia" underlines that the Soviet-Czechoslovak Agreement gives a serious blow to German calculations of initiating campaigns against units in Eastern Europe detached from each other greatly. Almost simultaneously with the conclusion of this Agreement, arrangements have also been drawn to open a new air-line, Moscow-Prague. Dr. Benes, the active and keen-sighted Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, is expected to visit Moscow next month.

Pilsudski's Death And After

The death of Marshal Pilsudski removes from the political arena in Europe a picturesque and forceful figure. For many years he had dominated Polish politics, alike in the spheres of home and foreign affairs, his legendary fame resulting from his active and leading role in the creation of Polish State serving him in good stead and also ably turned to use by him. Pilsudski disappears from the scene when Poland largely under his will and direction has initiated a radical change in constitution setting the ground for a highly centralised regime and when Polish foreign policy has come to receive added attention with the striking of a new course marked by close association with Germany. It is wondered what effects both will have with the passing away of the Marshal. Pilsudski was no friend of Czechoslovakia. He had no love for Germany. And he hated most of all the Soviet Union. He dreamt of the break of the Soviet Union. He held ideas of a loose federation of the units forming the Soviet Union with Poland maintaining a hegemony over them. He thought closely of Soviet Ukrania separated from the Union. These views asserted in drawing him closer in ways to the new regime in Germany, with ideas such as those cherished by important Nationalist leaders like Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, considered as suited to be helpful for enablement of some of his plans for, on the whole, a greater Poland. Connected with this, his death at the moment is deeply regretted in Germany, though German papers suggest, the opinions of Pilsudski being well shared by the Foreign Minister ,Colonel Bec. But there is also no overlooking the opposition currents in Poland, the existence of an economic situation marked especially by great discontent among the peasants, the weight of Franco-Russian Agreement, and loss now of the great personal hold and influence of Pilsudski. A hard internal situation has often double reactions; it urges the need for greater care and also strengthens more helpful for a course of adventure in the foreign sphere. In the circumstances, the future of Polish policy is awaited with considerable attention and interest, particularly as it is held that it will exert close, even on many ways, a greatly determining, influence on that of Germany, M. Laval's decision to stop at Warsaw again on the return from Moscow, is reflective alike of recognition of strength of Polish Government's orientation seen as helpful by Germany and Hungary with its important implications and calculation to use the situation created by the death of Pilsudski for winning Poland closer to the French, line.

Germany Pressed For New Decisions

The economic situation in Germany is reported as demanding from the State added attention and concern. There is much misgiving about, in the system kept, up finding the means, without imposing fresh burdens of wide sections and endangering stability, for development schemes with concentration on armament plans, especially with the sacrifices involved in the armament extension proving harder for Germany with greater attention in the wake of Germany's military revival given now to it by other lands, several presenting as closer units. Foreign trade records a further contraction in April, according to official figures just published. Export business in the course of the last two years on the whole has considerably fallen along with added restrictions on imports. In recent period, sharper measures have been revived to strike against opposition activities, and the religious struggle has been getting stronger with a great advancement of the so-called "German Faith Movement" under good amount of benevolence from influential National Socialist leaders, reported as intended also to serve, as an outlet to reactions to setbacks in expectations in economic and political spheres in large groups. Herr Hitler is stated as being advised to a policy of caution and moderation by many in important positions. But the position for National Socialist leadership is complicated, by expectations aroused and assurances given with now especially the economic situation remaining hard and embarrassing. In many ways, Germany is called urgently to take new decisions in relation alike to home policy and foreign policy. The position in some ways, is as in June last year. But the internal elbow room has narrowed and the external front has extended and consolidated. The advantage seen from the development of the country's military resources, at the same time, introduces new factors, limiting as it were, the distance between paths leading to collusion and co-operation. In this background, the Chancellor's new pronouncement of this week is awaited with close attention. There are references to the Chancellor in the foreign sphere marking for a new drive to keep Britain to a position helpful in ways to Germany, encouraged by certain currents in Britain.

The Agricultural Exhibition In Prague

The Agricultural Exhibition of importance which has been running in Prague for a while came to an end two days back. Occupying the whole of the extensive main exhibition grounds of the Prague Fair, the Exhibition was a good demonstration for scientific cultivation of various agricultural products, showing means and methods of improving cultivation, the importance of counter acting pests, and the value of the employment of various kinds of machinery. Special places were taken into two large halls with expositions dealing with potato and wood cultivation, which occupy important positions in Czechoslovakia's out-put. There was a big and interesting display of various kinds of machinery, several small ones, used for ploughing, watering, sowing and manuring. A leading position in exposition relating to machinery was maintained by the well-known engineering house of Skoda with various new models of road rollers, crushing machines, motor ploughs and cream separators, which are stated as finding special good outlet in the newly industrialising States in Asia, like Turkey and Persia. A large number of excellently painted charts dealing with various issues connected with national defence, public health and combating of ills, added to the interest and value of the Exhibition especially for the general public. In various European countries, to-day, increasing importance is devoted to economic exhibitions, alike for definite economic service they render and the general educational purpose they discharge and along with general fairs like Leipzig Fair, Prague Fair, Vienna Fair, special exhibitions relating to particular branches are more often and at more places held, from which India could well take a good lesson. For a study of arrangement and combination of particular purpose with wider ones also, some of these special exhibitions merit visit. Japan one notes ,in this matter also, is very active and very much to the front.

Foreign Trade Items

European papers announce extension of keen attention by Japan to develop her export trade with the Balkan lands. In Albania's import business, Japan is reported, as already holding the second place. She is also mentioned as having made striking progress in regard to Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, greatly at the expense of Germany in various lines. At the same time Japan is developing as a more important buyer of the products of these lands.

An important trade delegation from Iran (Persia) has just left for Moscow. It will also visit many other centres in Soviet Union. A Soviet participation in the industrialisation of Iran is anticipated.

Japan is reported as newly finding an outlet for rice and tea in Soviet Union.

Latest statistics, issued two days back, show the upward tendency in Indo-Czechoslovakian trade being kept up, value of both exports and imports published in connection with Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, revealing an increase, the rise, however, being cinsiderably greater in the case of Czechoslovakia's imports from India. Imports from India in the first quarter of 1935 for which figures are just published amounted in value to 79,122,000 Czechoslovak Crowns and exports to India to 28,836,000. The balance has been keeping and moving greatly to the disadvantage of Czechoslovakia, a fact which deserves attention so that under pressure of new developments there may be no checks or unfavourable reactions (there is a pointed reference this week by a leading trade review in Prague to the present state and of the development of adverse balance) on India's export business to an important source and one that has been showing expansion. This of course need not be the case with thought and care, also since Czechoslovakia is well placed to take a good position in regard to various items in India's import trade, though details relating to these might not be well known in India. To cover this and towards avoiding unfavourable reactions or checks and carrying trade relations on mutually advantageous lines interested circles in India might for collaboration well look to the, Czecheoslovak Export Institute, Prague VII., which has also a section to deal with India.

It's time for you to select your

MARROTT
MARROTT

WATER-PROOF COATS

The Best and Cheapest in India

Gents' & Ladies' from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 40

Boys' & Girls' Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15

OUR SPECIAL PRICES FOR SEASON 1935.

OFFICERS' NEW RAIN COATS. BRITISH MAKE.		CYCLISTS', SEPOYS', DOMESTIC SERVANTS' CAPES WITH HOODS. BRITISH MAKE.	
"Nobility" Three in one D.B. ...	Rs. 25-8 each	S.T. Capes with Hoods ...	Rs. 5-0 each
"Reading" D.B. Heather Mixture	Rs. 17-8 "	D.T. Capes with Hoods ...	Rs. 6-0 "
Outdoor Clerical Staff's Rain Coats.		D.T. Capes best with Hoods ...	Rs. 8-0 "
"Royal Trench" two in one D.B.	Rs. 22-8 "	G.I.P. Black Capes with Hoods ...	Rs. 7-0 "
"G.I.P." Black Oil Skin ..	Rs. 12-8 "	"Officers" Cycle Capes without Hoods	Rs. 10-8 "
"G.I.P." Black Oil Skin Ordinary	Rs. 8-8 "	HAT COVERS. From	As. 8 to Re 1-0 "
"Ghazi" Best double texture checklined	Rs. 12-8 "	PUGRI COVERS. From	As. 12 to Rs. 2-0 "
"Moses" Best Rubber Checklined	Rs. 7-8 "	MOTOR HOOD CLOTH in 72" width.- - From	Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 5-0 per yd.
"Moses" Ordinary Rubber Checklined	Rs. 5-8 "		
JAPANESE RAIN COAT	Rs. 2-8 to 4-8 "		

None Genuine without our name label.
Beware of perished and inferior JAPANESE Waterproofs being sold as fresh in Local Markets.

K.C.Marrott,
INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATERPROOFS
EMPIRE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GIRGAUM AGENT:—G. S. Mhaskar—Kandawady Naka.
POONA AGENTS:—The Poona Cloth Stores—Budhwar Peth.
DADAR AGENTS:—Messrs. Shahade Athavle & Co.,

FOR
PEACE & PROSPERITY TO YOU ALL

Industrial & Prudential
Assurance Company, Limited.

Total Assurances in force Above Three Crores.

Head Office:—BOMBAY. *Established—1913.*
Managed by the Business Magnates of All-India Fame.

Disability Benefit, Extended Assurance, Special Revival, Joint Life, Female Life and all other up-to-date privileges. Premiums Moderate.

AGENCY TERMS ATTRACTIVE.

BONUS
Whole Life, Rs. 22-8,
Endowment, Rs. 18-0.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Evacuation Of European Women Commences

KARACHI, June 6.

Evacuation of European women and children and the R.A.F. Military Officers at Quetta commenced to-day.

The first special train with 2,000 passengers left Quetta. Some detrained at Hyderabad and Karachi Cantonment and sixty were waiting at Keamari Harbour for sailing to Europe by the mail boat at 7 p.m.—A.P.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI COLLEGE, NASIK

Report For 1934-1935

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, H. P. T. College, Nasik, writes:—

The working of the College during the year 1934-35 showed a distinct improvement in several matters; in point of the number of students, in point of finance and in the matter also of the quality of work. The maximum number of students which this college is allowed to admit is 280 and we had our full number during the year. The examination results in June 1934 showed one 1st Class in the I.A. Examination and the University Sanskrit and Logic Scholarships for the same student. In the B.A. results out of 25 candidates 20 passed. The experiment of giving personal individual attention to the students of the First Year Class, who come fresh from schools, has turned out very successful.

The healthy atmosphere of the College premises attracts students even from Bombay. The height of the College site is about 150 feet higher than the city, and the existence of Swimming and Boating Ponds on the premises of the College has added to the previously existing attractions of this institution. The working of compulsion in Physical Training among the students of this College has also been facilitated by the existence of these two lovely Ponds.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

ETAWAH, June 6.

The annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomji Hall at Durban on Sunday the 9th June.

Besides the election of the office-bearers for the new year many other matters will be considered.—United Press.

Burma Red Cross Contribution

RANGOON, June 6.

The executive committee of the Burma branch of the Red Cross Society voted Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.—A.P.

Baby's Best Toilet Soap

Mysore Sandal Soap

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara) and Rajputana.

Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.,
81, Princess St., Bombay 2.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Authorised Capital	.. ..	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,35,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

HENNESSY

The BRANDY that made COGNAC Famous

Sole Agents: Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Landlord Ends Life With Gun

Wife's Refusal To Live With Him Leads To Suicide

BOMBAY, Friday

Refusal of his third wife to come and live with him in spite of repeated invitations and the consequent domestic unhappiness are stated to be the reasons that led Narayan Dagdoo Sheler, a landlord and oil merchant to commit suicide by shooting himself on Thursday morning.

His first two wives are dead. He has two children from his second wife both of whom are living in an up-country place.

During the last few days, Narayan seemed to be mentally worried a great deal. He told his brother. "I am very unhappy. I have lost all interest in life and business because my wife's behaviour has deprived me of my reputation."

Third Wife Left Him

It appears that Narayan, (39) owner of two buildings in the city and an oil shop at Dadyshet Agyari lane, was married a third time three years ago, both his previous wives being dead. He had two children by his second wife, and they are living at Alandi.

The third wife lived with her husband only for two months after her marriage and left him. Since then, Narayan has been living alone as his wife refused to come to him in spite of repeated invitations.

As he was alone he was living in the same room as his assistant Vithal Harischandra, just behind the oil shop. Recently he had been to Alandi and returned on Sunday last. Since his return, he looked unwell and depressed.

HEARD GUNSHOT.

On Thursday morning, he got up along with his assistant, who gave him a cup of tea. A little later, he asked the Assistant who was looking after the oil shop to get a lemonade, which he drank.

While the assistant was attending to the shop, he heard the report of a gunshot from the room. Inside. He dashed to the room, which was partially open, and saw his master lying in a pool of blood with a double barrelled gun lying across his body.

The Assistant Harischandra ran to the deceased's brother and informed him of what had happened. The brother Harischandra rushed to the Princess Street Police Station and came to the room along with Rao Saheb Dere, Inspector of the Princess Street police.

The Inspector discovered that there was a live cartridge in the left barrel of the gun, while there was a discharged cartridge in the right one There was a gun shot wound in the chest of the deceased and the entrance of the wound was charred. Enquiries proved that the deceased had bought 25 cartridges on June 4.

The brother of the deceased approached the third wife of the deceased and informed her of what had happened to her husband and asked her to come before the Coroner to give evidence, which she refused to do.

The Coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence of the brother, the shop assistant and the Police Inspector returned a verdict of death due to "suicidal gun-shot wound."

JAMMED BETWEEN LORRIES

Unwary Pedestrian Meets Shocking Death At Tardeo

BOMBAY, Friday.

Caught between two moving motor lorries near the Turf Soda Factory at Tardeo Road on Thursday night, Rahimbux Kanna, aged about 38, was jammed between them with the result that he sustained serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died early this morning.

At about 7-30 on Thursday night, Rahimbux Kanna was walking on the left side of Motor Lorry No. W. 1531 which was crossing the Turf Soda Factory compound at Tardeo. Another lorry, out of a fleet of lorries that were stationed there, was at the time being reversed at right angles to the first lorry.

The pedestrian it is believed, was caught unaware and jammed between the two lorries.

The Agripada police are inquiring into the case.

COMPLAINANT'S HOUSE BURGLED

Brother Of Accused Persons In Custody

BOMBAY, Friday

Gujoo Dhande Ali took advantage of the absence of a complainant in a case in which his brothers were the accused, to break into the former's room, when he was in Court attending the case.

This was the story narrated by the Nagpada Police in applying for remand into custody of the accused before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court to-day.

The police alleged that the accused broke into the room of the complainant (in the case) on June 1 and committed a theft of gold and silver ornaments, and got away with them.

He then disappeared for five days and was arrested only last night.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody for a period of fourteen days, pending further police inquiries.

ORNAMENTS STOLEN IN DAYLIGHT

BOMBAY, Friday

A daring daylight theft was committed at Nagpada on Thursday when the residence of Reshanalli Musa, a Muhamadan, was broken into and gold and silver ornaments together with some cash collectively valued at Rs. 903 were stolen.

The culprits are still at large. The Nagpada Police are investigating.

TWO STOVE TRAGEDIES

Fatal Burns Caused By Contact Of Fire With Saris

BOMBAY, Friday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Friday at the inquest held on the body of Tarabai Kantilal, a seventeen-year-old Gujarathi girl, who died in the J. J. Hospital, as a result of burns sustained from a coal stove.

It was stated in evidence that the girl was living with her husband in 1st Parsiwada for the last one year. She was married to Kantilal four years ago.

On Wednesday, in the morning while she was cooking food over a coal stove, her saree accidentally caught fire, which was extinguished by the neighbours. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died two hours after the accident.

ANOTHER STOVE TRAGEDY

On Friday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at an inquest held over the body of Radhabai Keshav Khedker (19) who died on May 15, as a result of burns sustained from a Primus stove.

It appears that Radhabai was boiling water for tea on a Primus stove on the night of May 15, at her house at Mahim. After the water had boiled she took the vessal from the stove and when she swung round to go to the other end of the room, her sari came in contact with the Primus stove flame and caught fire

She raised an alarm and the husband rushed to put out the flames, only to sustain burns himself. Some neighbours then came and extinguished the fire.

Both husband and wife were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where Radhabai died soon after admission.

REMOVED SIX MAUNDS OF TYPE

BOMBAY, Friday.

That he removed six maunds of type from a Printing Press at Rose Cottage Lane without the knowledge of the proprietor of the press was the story narrated by the police in applying for remand into custody of Mahadeo Dhajaba Kathe before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court on Friday.

The accused was arrested last night. He was ordered to be remanded into police custody for a period of seven days to enable the police to make further inquiries in the case.

Bombay Chronicle *Sunday Edition*

LEADING FEATURES OF

SUNDAY, 9th JUNE, 1935

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS SHOULD BOOK THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE.

Price: 2 ANNAS PER COPY

FIRST INSTALMENT

Of The Thrilling Serial Story Of Crime, Mystery And Adventure entitled

"THE MONSTER OF THE LOCH"

By W. J. MAKIN, the world-famous author and traveller, who has accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on many of his tours, appears in this issue and further instalments will appear exclusively in succeeding issues of the "Sunday Chronicle".

Regular Features

1. CINEMA PAGE.
2. ART PAGE.
3. SCIENCE PAGE.
4. LITERARY PAGE.
5. WOMAN'S PAGE.
6. CHILDREN'S PAGE.
7. SPORTS PAGE.
8. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
9. LATEST TELEGRAMS
10. COMIC TIT-BITS

Other Special Features

1. TOO MANY BRAIN-WORKERS (By M. Caillaux, Ex-Minister of Finance, France.)
2. MOOLTAN—THE CITY OF SAINTS.
3. FRANCO-SOVIET PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE
4. WHERE PHYSICIANS GO TO SCHOOL.
5. PHRENOLOGY: THE CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.
6. WORLD PREPARATIONS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.
7. MAN, WHO SAILED SEAS WITH KING GEORGE.
8. Miss BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE (Life-Sketch).

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

will enable 37 fortunate readers to sell their copies to us at prices varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per copy.

The LUCKY NUMBER for the month of MAY appears in this issue.

The number of pages in each issue have been raised to 52, the size of the page being reduced to half the old one.

WORLD'S NEWS | INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLES
THRILLING STORIES | ATTRACTIVE PICTURES

52 PAGES BRIMFUL OF INTERESTING & GRIPPING READING MATTER AND PICTURES GALORE

Attractive Illustration in Colour ON FRONT COVER PAGE

MAHARAJA'S ACCOUNTANT

Arrested On Charge Of Breach Of Trust To Extent Of Rs. 9,933

BOMBAY, Friday.

Krishnajirao Dattarjirao Pawar, an accountant in the office of the Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindya of Gwalior, was arrested by the Mahim Police on Thursday on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 9,933-14-0.

A search of his room is said to have resulted in the recovery of Rs. 1,097.

He was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Friday and was remanded to jail custody till June 10.

COMMISSIONER'S ACTION CRITICISED

Citizens Protest Against Stoppage Of Town Duty Refund On Lissa Sugar

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened under the auspices of Sugar Candy Association and the Exporters of Bombay to protest against the order of the Municipal Commissioner to disallow Refund of Town Duty on Lissa Sugar from 1-6-1935 in defiance of the existing Rules and Practice of granting the same for years past, was held in the Hall of the Memon Chamber of Commerce on Thursday evening under the presidency of the well-known Municipal Corporator Seth Husen Abubaker Begmahomed.

Mr. Habib Akor at the outset explained the "unwarranted" action of the Municipal Commissioner tracing the history of the Refund of the Town Duty on Lissa Sugar and pointing out how the new order was unjustified and 'ultra vires' the powers of the Municipal Commissioner.

Resolutions were unanimously passed recording "emphatic protest against the illegal order passed by the Municipal Commissioner stopping refund of Town Duty on Lissa Sugar in defiance of the Rules and long outstanding custom of allowing refund thereon and expressing the opinion that any order regarding Refund of Town Duty under the Municipal Act issued by the Municipal Commissioner must have the sanction of the Standing Committee and must further be confirmed by the Bombay Government.

A Committee was appointed to take necessary steps with regard to this question.

G. K. U. MOBILISES TEXTILE WORKERS

Mass Meetings Held Daily In Mill Area

The Girni Kamgar Union is making strenuous effort to mobilize the textile workers.

Due to the failure of the last general strike and internal dissensions the activities of the Union had slackened and there was no response from the workers. They were completely frustrated by the defeat in the strike. The working class is again showing signs of life since the resuming of mass activity by the Union.

The decision of the All-India Trades Union Congress, to hold the elections of the Union to finally settle the internal dispute has added a fillip to the work. Mass meetings are held daily in different localities and the workers are exhorted to join the Union in large numbers to choose the leaders in whom they have confidence.

Union Crisis.

A largely attended meeting was held on Thursday evening at Nagu Sayaji Wadi. Mr. G. R. Kasle was in the chair. He said that he had decided to withdraw from the activities of the Union since his release from Meerut Jail, but he felt that he would not be doing his duty if he did not come forward at this juncture when the old Union, was faced with a crisis.

The middle class elements whom he had helped to gain ascendancy in the Union were now determined to crush the working class leaders and force the domination of their groups on the workers Union. He said that every worker should be conscious of this danger and rise up to do his duty. The immediate task before them was to create a sound and healthy leadership for the Union.

The meeting was then addressed by Amunekar, Gharat, Kankule, Kandalker, Sarang and Pawasker. They all exhorted the workers to join the Union in large numbers and attend the election which would be held under the supervision of the A. I. T. U. C.

FLIT POWDER KILLS ALL CRAWLING INSECTS

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF FAMOUS FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

WHY FAKIR CAME TO CITY

Bound Over In Suburbs Sheik Melang Transfers His Attentions To Fort

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sheikh Malang, a fakir, was produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court and charged with molesting the inmates of the sweepers chawl of the G. I. P. Railway. He was remanded in custody pending inquiries.

It was stated that the accused threw stones on the windows of the chawl and intimidated the inmates.

Recently he had been bound over for terrorising the residents in the suburbs on his giving an undertaking not to go to the Suburbs.

The subject matter of the present charge refers to an incident that took place yesterday in the Fort in the G. I P. Railway premises.

USE
DU REX SANITARY
RUBBER GOODS
Can be had from:—
POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road.
And all respectable chemists.
Distributors:—
MODERN TRADERS
Maskati House—Muhammad Ali Road, BOMBAY 3.

EVER READY
BATTERIES OF ALL TYPES
The EVER READY Co. (India) Ltd
P. O. Box 2170. Calcutta.
170, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

STRUGGLES OF A WORKER

"Being Is Doing", Says Gandhiji

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of "Harijan":—

"I am conducting, with the co-operation of some comrades, an ashram; its object is to so train ourselves as to be transformed into ideal peasants, so that we may be able to completely identify ourselves with village people and village society, and thus be able to serve them by being actually of them. With this end in view, agriculture has been taken up as the chief means of support with spinning and weaving as supplementary.

After reaping our main crop, i.e. paddy, in January last, the ashram has now taken to growing secondary crops such as sugarcane. "udad" and vegetables. From June last, that is from the date the ashram was started, till to-day, nearly 260,000 yards of yarn of average 10 counts have been spun by the ashram inmates, and from March last, a loom has been set up and weaving begun. Carding is also done in the ashram. Thus the ashram has spun yarn sufficient to supply its modest clothing needs, and it is hoped that all the yarn will now be woven in ashram itself.

Thus the ashram has been, during its first year, fairly successful in approaching the ideal of a self-supporting peasant family which supplies itself with almost all the necessaries of life by its own labour and does not allow itself to be in the least exploited by the town.

From the beginning the ashram has been used to grinding its own flour. It has never made use of sugar. Now for the last three months or so, it it using exclusively unpolished rice, prepared in the ashram by its inmates out of the ashram paddy.

• IDEAL ASHRAM.

While starting the ashram, it had been conceived that along with the working out of the ideal of ourselves living a self-supporting peasant life, we should also serve the villagers by doing Harijan work, by introducing spinning and in other possible ways. But we have been entirely disappointed in this respect. for we have not been as yet able to find a suitable locality for the ashram. In the locality wherein the ashram is at present situated, the hamlets consist of one or two separated from one another by a distance of from half a mile to one mile.

Another thing that has seriously impeded the progress of the ashram is that I committed grave blunders, as I now find them to be, in the matter of diet. In what now seems to be a mere over-enthusiasm for the ideal of poverty, the standard of diet was kept very low. The ashram, for instance, did not even use vegetables regularly but only occasionally, because it had not yet grown its own vegetables. After two months or so, the mistake was rectified. Milk and milk products were considered a luxury, at least not consistent with a poor man's dietary, and hence not used. But it is only a week now that we have bought a cow and begun to take milk etc.; but up till that time we contented with using cocoanut oil as a substitute for "ghee." It should also be noted that the staple food in this district is rice. All this has seriously crippled the health of the inmates. The ashram started with twelve inmates; we are now only five. Moreover malaria has been telling upon the health of the inmates. This being a forest taluka is so to say the home of malaria, at least so far as the greater part of it is concerned.

The ashram has up till now stuck to the ideal of maintaining itself by manual labour. While this ideal, if intelligently worked out, must tend to strengthen our moral fibre and steady us in a life of principles, it has also resulted in keeping a few of our co-workers away from the ashram. The problem is as to how, while keeping the ideal of bread labour intact, to draw in such workers as mentioned above within the orbit of the ashram.

BREAD LABOUR.

Friends and sympathizers as well as critics set this our insistence on the Tolstoyan idea of bread labour in opposition to the ideal of social service, and argue that the ashram has thus deprived society of the benefits of the many services that the ashram workers would have been otherwise in a position to render to it. How and when, if it all, can one be justified in compromising the principle of bread labour for the sake of rendering 'social service'? Is not, most often, the conflict between 'being' and 'doing' only apparent and superficial, while in truth. 'being' is 'doing' in the real sense? When can this principle of bread labour be said to be carried to the extreme, or be said to have been followed in the letter but broken in the spirit?

Our expenses during eight months for seven inmates on an average have been:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Meals ..	171	8	9
Clothing ..	16	9	9
Lamp ..	8	10	0
Post ..	3	6	9
Miscellaneous ..	6	3	5
Vessels ..	3	8	9
Medicine ..	7	12	3
Papers (Harijan) ..	3	14	0
Travelling ..	10	2	3
Total ..	231	11	11

From this it will be found that the board per head per month has been Rs. 3 and other expenses including clothing Re. 1 per head per month."

This is from a letter addressed to Shri Kishorelal Mashruwala by a highly educated selfless worker. It depicts the struggles of a sincere worker and is likely to help all who are trying to lead a life of service.

The effort is noble. The writer and his co-workers do not hesitate to own and mend mistakes when they discover any.

I do not know how Shri Kishorelal has answered the queries put by his correspondent. I must try to answer them in order to help the general reader who is interested in the questions of the type that puzzle the writer of the letter.

BEING IS DOING

There seems to be some confusion about the principle of bread labour. It is never opposed to social service. Intelligent bread labour is any day the highest form of social service. For what can be better than that a man should by his personal labour add to the useful wealth of the country? 'Being' is 'doing.'

The adjective 'intelligent' has been prefixed to 'labour' in order to show that labour to be social service must have that definite purpose behind it. Otherwise every labourer can be said to render social service. He does in a way, but what is meant here is something much more than that. A person who labours for the general good of all serves society and is worthy of his hire. Therefore, such bread labour is not different from social service. What the vast mass of mankind does for self or at best for family. a social servant does for general good. These seven members today find that they have hardly time left for service other than that of slaving for their daily bread. This need not be so if they were proficient in their work In fact they are not. As field labourers, they are no match for the ordinary labourers. As artisans too they are novices. Every worker, thank God, now knows that with intelligent use of his tools a spinner can easily double his output in a given time. That means doubling the income from the wheel. This is true of most things. In agriculture, the field for development with the same tools is so vast that unless nature interferes, a farmer can by the use of his intelligence any day quadruple his income, working the same number of hours per day. This means that for the same amount of income he need not labour so much as he is now doing. These workers can, therefore, when they have acquired proficiency, earn their bread in much less time than they need now, and will have energy set free for special Harijan or other service. The problem becomes complicated for householders who have many calls on their purses, but a self-denying worker whose needs amount to Rs. 4 per month has any day ample time at his disposal for work beyond labour that would bring him Rs. 4 per month.

DIET REFORM

But will three rupees per month needed out of four for food give a person enough to feed himself? If Dr. Tilak's figure for Bombay, i.e., Rs. 5 per month, is good, Rs. 3 for village life is certainly good. And when I add my own experience to Dr. Tilak's prescription there is no difficulty. Dr. Tilak erases powdered milk from the village menu. But as he says there is no escape from milk. The inmates were wrong in eliminating milk from their dietary. It is true that millions get not a drop of milk. But they do not get many other things without which we dare not do if we are to live to serve. We must therefore take those bare necessaries which we have to strive every villager to produce for himself. Whole cereal, whether wheat, rice, bajri, juwar or the like, green edible leaves uncooked, milk, and any village fruit when in season such as mango, 'jamrood,' 'jamun,' 'ber,' etc., are indispensable for healthy life. The prince among edible leaves is perhaps 'neem' leaf, to be had for the picking everywhere in India; and there are many edible grasses of which we have no knowledge. And tamarind fruit which is also obtainable everywhere is not to be despised. There is, however, a prejudice against tamarind which is difficult to understand. I have been using it liberally in the place of the expensive lemon with the greatest advantage. Diet reform is a limitless field of research, fraught with the greatest consequences for the world and more especially for the famishing millions of India. It means both health and wealth which according to Ruskin are one and the same thing. The members of the little ashram are right in thinking that they will do the greatest social service by living right all along the line. They will infect their surroundings whose limit may in course of time be the whole of India and then the Universe. In this service the welfare of one is the welfare of all.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)
Head Office:— ALLEPPEY
Local Office: 25 & 27, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Branches:— Calicut, Cochin, Devicolam, Dindigul, Ernakulam, Karaikudi, Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Madras (Broadway), Madras (Mount Road), Madras (Mylapore), Madura, Mangalore, Munnar, Ootacamund, Palghat, Perumpavoor, Pollachi, Pudukottah, Quilon, Tirupur, Srirangam, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tiruvalla, Trichur, Tripunittura, Trivandrum, Udumalpet & Virudhunagar
Fixed, Short and other Deposits are received.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FREE OF CHARGES & interest at 1½ p.c. per annum allowed.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened with sums as low as Rs. 5 and interest at 3½ p.c. per annum on daily balances. Withdrawals by cheques.
Bills purchased and collected.
Drafts sold on and remittances by mail or by telegram arranged through Banks' branches and Agencies.
Cash Credits and overdrafts allowed against approved securities.
Loans against Gold Jewels granted on moderate terms.
With a net work of branches and Agencies established in all important towns on the West Coast, South India and Ceylon, the Bank affords unique banking facilities to businessmen and the investing public.
All kinds of banking business undertaken
For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.
K. C. EAPEN
Managing Director.

Lord Byng, ex-Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, whose death has been Announced.

ARMS FIND AT RAJSHAHI

Bank Peon Arrested Sequel To Searches

RAJSHAHI, June 6.

Six live cartridges and forty-seven volumes of proscribed literature contained in a box were seized yesterday from the house of a 60-year-old Bank peon. The man has been taken into custody. The Bank was searched and certain papers have been removed.

The houses of the cashier and the Secretary of the Bank were also searched and both of them were arrested.—A.P.

The next session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council lill commence at Ranchi on August 26. According to the provisional programme the first three days of the session will be devoted to official business 29, 30 and September 2nd to non-official.

NO INCOME TAX EXEMPTION

Full Bench Decision In Reference Case Against "Tribune"

LAHORE, June 4.

Judgment was delivered this morning by a full bench of the High Court in the "Tribune" income-tax case.

The Chief Justice and Mr Justice Addison delivering separate but concurring judgments held that the "Tribune" was not exempt from income-tax under the Income-Tax Act M". Justice Bakhshi Tekchand held the opposite view.

Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Addison thought that the testator's intention was not primarily charitable but the propagation of certain political views.

Mr. Justice Tekchand held that so long as the object was legally charitable the Court was not concerned to inquire whether it was actually beneficial.

The case arose from a reference by the Income-Tax Commissioner in respect of the assessment to income-tax of the income derived from the property in the hands of the "Tribune" trustees—the "Tribune" Press and the "Tribune" newspaper.

DUTY OF THE TRUST.

Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, a philanthropist from the Punjab, created a trust in 1895 through a will which laid down that the duty of the Trust would be to maintain the newspaper and its press to propagate the Liberal Policy, and devote the surplus income after defraying expenses to improve the newspaper. This trust was one of several trusts created by the founder.

The surplus income of the "Tribune" in 1932-33 was assessed by the Income-tax Department for Rs. 12,248 on a surplus of Rs. 61,000. The trustees held that their income being devoted entirely to charitable purposes was exempt from assessment under the Indian Income-tax Act since their income was derived from property held in trust.

KHAN BAHADUR M. H. DASTUR DEAD

Well-known Parsi Educationist Of Poona

POONA, June 6.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Meher Hoshung Dastur, a well-kndwn Member of the Parsi community, died this morning, after an operation.

He was spending the hot weather in Mahableshwar but had to come down to Poona owing to illness.

The late Dastur was one of the prominent Parsi educationists and the present high standard of the local Dastur Boys' and Girls' High School is mainly due to his efforts.

The Khan Bahadur was for many years Executive Officer of the Poona Cantonment Board before the system of appointing British officers was introduced.

He was a son of Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Hoshung, C.I.E., Ph.D., and brother of Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, retired Presidency Magistrate. He was also an uncle of Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and was related to the Parsi High Priest in the Deccan and Malwan.

DISSENSION AMONG JAT WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, June 6.

Jat refugees coming to Ajmer confirm the report that the people were still being arrested there and the entire peasantry seems to have been overtaken by gloom and depression.

What the poor Jats generally resent is the unfortunate dissension among their workers and the fight for leadership between Deshraj Singh and Kunwar Ratan Singh both of whom are alleged to be at Bombay. May there they learn the wisdom of divine saying "a house divided against itself falleth."

C. F. Andrews appealed for intervention into Sikar affair has written to Mr. Makhmoor "I shall do what I can."

ANIMALS BURNT TO DEATH

ETAWAH, June 6.

Several houses are reported to have been gutted completely in a village near Larkana in the district. Several animals are reported to have been burnt to ashes but no loss of life is reported.—United Press.

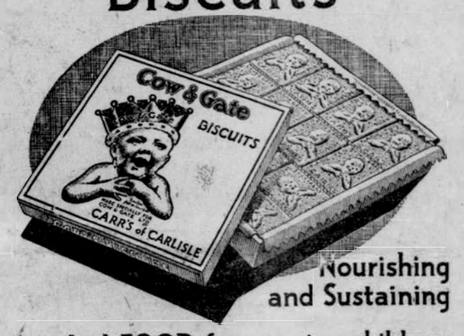
The House of Lords passed the first reading of the India Bill without a division.

The King held a council in the morning at which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was sworn in as a Member of the Privy Council.

HOT WEATHER NO LONGER SLOWS ME UP

"THE hot weather always made work an effort and recreation less enjoyable.
"But now, thanks to Waterbury's Compound, I am filled with new vitality! I feel fresh and vigorous. I eagerly attack my daily tasks and have an abundance of excess-energy to enjoy life."
Waterbury's Compound is rich in liver extracts, malt extracts and other nourishing ingredients. It builds robust health to protect the system from sickness. It brings strength and stamina to run-down bodies and clears drowsy minds.
A two week's trial will show surprising results. *Begin today.*

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
Sold in Blue and Red wrappers... the Red as a general and bronchial tonic
P-80

CARR'S Cow & Gate Biscuits


Nourishing and Sustaining
An ideal FOOD for growing children
Made with the Famous
COW & GATE MILK FOOD
by
CARR & Co LTD CARLISLE, ENGLAND

GROSSMITH'S
Old Cottage
LAVENDER
The living fragrance— like a breath from an old English garden

The Series includes Perfume, Face Powder, Talcum Powder, Bath Crystals, Bath Dusting Powder, Lotion, Brilliantine, etc.
A product of
GROSSMITH, LONDON
The famous British Perfumery House established in 1835

'Sulochana'

in

"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"

with D. BILLIMORIA, ZILOO, JAMSHEDJI, BABY MAYURI etc.

SIXTH WEEK

at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

and going strong—the Racing Classic and modern Panorama

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show 2-30 p. m. Also 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

You have not yet seen the Son-in-Law on one year's probation?

But you can still see him in Premier Films' (through Imperial Film Co.)

"GHAR-JAMAI"

the roaring Gujerati farce at the

ROXY

FOURTH WEEK

See the inimitable ALIMIYA with the sprightly Miss Heera and laugh till you cry!

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 2-30 p. m. Also 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Premier Films, Dadar

Government Satisfied With Working Of Excise

Consumption Of Country Spirit Shows Slight Increase In 1933-34 As Also Of Foreign Liquors

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Reports on the administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1933-34, submitted by the Commissioner of Excise and the Commissioner in Sind, show that,

Consumption of country spirit in the Presidency proper amounted to 10,46,112 gallons showing a slight increase of .68 per cent. over the consumption for the year 1932-33. In two districts, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, consumption was slightly above the ration, while it was 59 per cent. only of the ration for the Presidency as a whole. The ration itself was fixed at the same figure as in 1932-33.

In Sind the consumption, 99,429 proof gallons in all, showed an increase of about 23 per cent. over that in the preceding year and is attributable to the opening of 140 more shops and to the raising of the issue strength from 25 deg. to 15 deg. U. P. There is a keen demand for strong liquor in Sind, and the difficulty of securing it is probably the cause of the intensity of crime in certain area referred to by the Commissioner in Sind in his memorandum.

MORE LIQUOR SHOPS.

In the Presidency proper as the opening of 464 shops more than were opened in 1932-33 was met by an increase in consumption of .68 per cent. only, it would appear that the raising of the strength of the spirit in Sind was the more decisive factor in raising consumption there than the actual opening of more shops.

This increase in consumption by .68 per cent. only in the Presidency proper in the face of increase from 1,652 to 2,116 in the total number of shops opened bears out the fact that where shops are opened this is done to meet the convenience of the people only and the opening of more shops does not necessarily connote any appreciable increase in the total quantity of liquor consumed.

REVENUE FROM COUNTRY SPIRIT.

The revenue from country spirit in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,68,90,776 (Rs. 1,02,41,522 still-head duty and Rs. 66,49.254 license fee), being a decrease of Rs. 1,80,164 as compared with the figure for 1932-33. This was due very largely to a decline in the issues in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Thana and Broach and Panch Mahals districts.

In Sind the total receipts were Rs. 13,84,170 against Rs. 14.17,324 in 1932-33.

The revenue from toddy in the Presidency proper showed an increase of Rs. 7,85,252 over that of the previous year. This was due to an increase in the total number of trees tapped and to the enhancement of tree-tax rates in most districts with effect from 1st August 1933. 1,21,10.954 gallons of toddy were consumed as against 1,19,91,955 in 1932-33.

In Sind comparative cheapness of toddy resulted in a further increase of 6,272 gallons in consumption as compared with last year.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

The consumption of wines and potable spirits showed a further decrease in the Presidency proper, though consumption of foreign liquor on the whole increased slightly over that in 1932-33 on account of increased consumption of fermented liquors (958,750 against 936,216 bulk gallons). That consumption of wines and potable spirits should steadily decline and consumption of fermented liquor increase is to be expected in a time of trade depression, causing the more economical fermented liquors to gain in popularity.

Sale of denatured spirits dropped by 26,989 bulk gallons or about 10 per cent The decrease may be due to the imposition of a vend (pass) fee of annas 12 per bulk gallon of denatured spirit manufactured in or imported into this Presidency.

In Sind consumption of both foreign fermented liquors and potable spirits showed a decrease over that of 1932-33 though consumption of Indian-made fermented liquors and potable spirits increased by 2,247 and 256 gallons, respectively. This increase in consumption of Indian-made fermented liquors and potable spirits in Sind is partly accountable for the total increase of Rs. 3,771 in the revenue from foreign liquor, other contributing causes being better competition at auction of shops, and increase in the use of denatured spirits in Sind.

Total revenue realised from foreign liquor in the whole Presidency in the year under report was Rs. 34,28,353 as against Rs. 30,86.552 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT SATISFIED.

The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 11,60,000, mainly due to larger receipts under toddy. commercial spirits and hemp drugs in the Presidency proper.

The cost of administration increased by Rs. 2,84,000, principally due to higher expenditure incurred at the Nasik Distillery. It may, however, be mentioned that the net profit made by the Distillery was nearly Rs. 2 lacks more in 1933-34 than in the previous year.

The total number of detected offences against the abkari law in the Presidency proper (8,380) as against 7,967 in 1932-33 calls for no special comment, nor is there anything specially noteworthy in regard to offences against abkari law in Sind in the year under report.

On consideration of the reports of the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, and the Superintendent of Salt and Excise in Sind Government are satisfied that the Department has functioned satisfactorily in the year under report and would like once again to congratulate the excise staff of all ranks for their good work.

Two 2 Great Bomb-Shells of the Silver Screen!

"Selima"

A Tale of Tumultuous Passions in the Mediaeval East

Produced by **The East India Film Co. of Calcutta**

"SELIMA"

Directed by **MODHU BOSE**

Featuring the Golden-Voiced

MADHVI (INDIA'S ANNA STEIN)

Gul Hamid, Radhabai, Indubala, Pahelwan, Joshi, Rasul, Athar Ali, Mazharkhan.

A Story of true Love and Sacrifice full of Suspense, Surprise, Thrills, Scenes of Splendour!

Wonderful Dances!!

Sweetest Music!!!

For the 1st time in Bombay the challenge Picture that broke all Box Office records at Lahore!

KRISHNA Talkies Dubash Theatre.

AND

Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LIMITED.

"MY DARLING"

Produced by the **GANDHARV CINETONE**

A Story of great rough men with soft Sentimental hearts.

A thrilling ARAB Romance of wild life punctuated with fights, Action and Pathos Gripping from beginning to End!

"My Darling"

Director **BABURAO PATEL**

Featuring **Padma Devi**

(The Beautiful Nightingale of Bengal)

Shirin Banu, Mubarak Raja Pandit, Azuri, Nandu Khote, Surve, Master Kamal.

PADMADEVI

in

"MY DARLING"

or

"CHANDKA TUKDA"

SPLENDOUR! DANCE!! MUSIC!!!

Lamington Road. **MINERVA Talkies**

Timings at the Krishna & Minerva: Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

RAIN HELPS YORKSHIRE

Spin Bowlers Play Havoc Against Hampshire On Wet Wicket

LONDON, June 6.

At Hull to-day, after heavy rain, the wicket was responsive to spin bowlers Hamshipre scored 103 for the loss of three wickets after two hours but half an hour later, were all out with an addition of 14 runs Verity, in his last spell, returned an analysis of 6 wickets in 20 balls conceding seven runs only and finally gave an analysis of 21.2 overs, 47 runs and 7 wickets.

Arnold straight drove Verity for a six and his 70 included eight hits to boundary. He drove four times to the square-leg boundary off Verity's deliveries.

Holmes won the toss for the fourth time in succession and decided to bat on a soft wickets. Parks maintained a fine length combined with spin. Surrey made 95 for the loss of seven wickets at lunch, Parks returning and of 21 overs; 4 maidens, 45 runs, 6 wickets. Holmes scored 43 runs in just under an hour and half with splendid drives and hit five times to the boundary.

RAIN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

There was rain throughout the country.

The following are the closing scores to-day:—

M. C. C. 70 (Mayer 5 for 32, Paine 5 for 20), Warwick 38 for 2

Surrey 149 (J. Parks 6 for 45), Sussex 80 for 1.

Derby 197 and 17 for 0, Worcester 161 (Quaife 56 not out, Mitchell 5 for 56).

Lancashire 212 (E. Davies 4 for 33), Glamorgan 27 for 2.

Leicester 97, Gloucester 72 (Smith 4 for 27, Geary 4 for 44).

Oxford University 169 for 4 (Barton 68), vs. Minor Counties.

Northants 129 and 18 for 0, South Africans 297 (Siedle 65, Dalton 58, Balakas 65).

Cambridge University 96 and 269 for 4 (Nelson 91, Tindall 117), Somerset 66 (Rought Rought 5 for 41, Baker 4 for 22).

Yorkshire beat Hampshire by an innings and 135 runs, Hampshire 63 and 117 (Arnold 70, Verity 7 for 47), Yorkshire 315 for 5 declared.—Reuter's Special.

Commencing from TO-DAY

RADHA FILM'S- DRAMA OF EXQUISITE **MUSIC, ART** and literature

"Daksha-Yagna"

Alias—

SATI-PARVATI

a picture which ran continuously for **28 weeks at CALCUTTA - - - at**

Starring:—

Nimbalkar, Radhabai, Shyam Narayan Kaul, Radharani and Trilok Kapoor.

Time—5-15, 8, 10-30 Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 3.

MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAON.

THE SAW WILL SING FOR YOU

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

The Saw that usually cuts wood for you will turn musical and will sing for you in heart-touching tunes - - - -

SUCH IS THE WONDER-POWER OF THE MASTER INSTRUMENTALIST

Master Manahar Barve

who will play on Musical Saw and other various 50 musical instruments and will sing in 12 languages!!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE AND HEAR

The World-Famous Musical Prodigy

TO-DAY (SATURDAY, the 8th June) at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, the 9th June) at 4-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, the 12th June at 9-30 p.m
FRIDAY, the 14th June at 4-30 p.m.

Book your seats in advance at the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AN INSTANTANOUS SUCCESS!

KUMAR MOVIETONE'S wonder picture enthusiastically greeted by discriminating film fans—

SEE the amazing story of a man-hater, Queen who transforms her lovers into animals

KAMLATA or **KAMROODESH-KI-KAMINI**

9 LILTING SONG HITS!

Featuring:

SWAROOP RANI—ASHRAF KHAN—A. R. KABULI

DAILY 3 SHOWS: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinees on Sat. and Sun. at 2-30 p.m.

SWASTIK LATE CARLTON TALKIES, Lamington Road.

ANOTHER INDIAN VICTORY IN HOCKEY

WELLINGTON, June 6

In the hockey match, India defeated South Canterbury by twelve goals to nil.

Indians who are besieged by autograph hunters since their arrival here have now decided to charge six pence each and the proceeds will be going to the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund.—Reuter's Special

KING AT EPSOM RACE COURSE

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 6.

At Epsom the King saw Benson's "Windsor Lad" confirm last year's Derby victory beating Woolavington's "Easton" by one-and-half length in the Coronation Cup. Crumewing's "Caymanas" came third and Benson's "Beresfell" last.

Four ran.

Beresfell set pace for stable companion who went into lead at the top of the hill made the rest running and won easily.

Time: two minutes 33 and one-fifth seconds which is one-fifth second outside the course record.

"Windsor Lad" and "Easton" both started evens Caymanas 20|1.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH AT PAREL

Proceeds To Be Given To Mayor's 'Quake Fund

The Secretary of the Indian Football League writes:—

In aid of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund, the Council of the Indian Football League has decided to play a charity match on Sunday, the 9th instant.

The contestants will be the Bombay City Indian Team who recently won the Nadkarni Cup, and a selected team from rest of the clubs affiliated to the Indian League. The City will be represented by those who were responsible for their victory in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. And the Rest will be represented by the following players:

Goal: Wood (Portuguese Assn.); Backs: Roy (Bengal Club) and Elliott (Portuguese Assn.); Half-Bakss: Rasu (Mahim Sports), Mukherjee (Bengal Club) and Telang (Portuguese Heroe); Forwards: Gopal (King's Circle), Balkrishnan (Keraleeya Samaj), Otto (Portuguese Assn.), Baily King's Circle), and John (Portuguese Assn.). Reserves: Goal: W. Fernandez (Mahim Sports), Back: Mandon (Havero S. C.), Half-Back: Caesar (Portuguese Assn.) and Forward: Thomas (Portuguese Assn.)

The above engagement is pound to produce the best of football seen between two Indian teams in this city. Added to it, the cause of charity should draw a record crowd for that part of City.

The match will be played on the Bengal Club ground, Parel. Kick off at 5-30 p.m.

The gate charges have been fixed at four annas to the stand and two annas to the ground. The use of the complimentary tickets and concession rates have been suspended for the day.

Sovenir Programmes will be sold by a bevy of young ladies at a minimum price of two annas. The programmes will be numbered and three prizes will be given away to the holders of the lucky numbers.

Acclaimed as the only centre of entertainment.

West-End TALKIES

Announces the Second Glorious week of RANJIT'S Super Social

College Girl

A Jayant Desai Production

Starring:— Gay, Cheerful Romantic heroine of the silver screen

Miss MADHURI

WEST END 'SECUNDUS' SERIES

"SECUNDUS" 13/" Nickel Silver - - Rs. 18

"SECUNDUS" SQUARE Rolled Gold - - Rs. 30

"SECUNDUS" OCTAGON Rolled Gold - - Rs. 30

ECONOMY GRADE

KEYLESS LEVER WRIST WATCHES

DEPENDABLE INEXPENSIVE

ALL PATTERNS GUARANTEED ONE YEAR

Send for FREE Descriptive Leaflet

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

GAJJAR'S LIVER SOLUTION लिव्हर सोल्युशन

Sets right all Liver complaints and cures Constipation.

The IONIC PHARMACY

Chira Bazar — — — Bombay 2.

YOU CAN ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF A REFRIGERATOR AT MINIMUM COST BY HIRING FROM

BEST

ELECTRIC HOUSE,

Corner of COLABA CAUSEWAY and RMISTON ROAD.

'Phone: 26025 (6 lines)

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE

LIMITED.

Head Office:—Alleppey.

Branches:—TRIVANDRUM, CHANGANACHERRY, COCHIN, QUILON, KOTTAYAM, KAYENKULAM & ERNAKULAM

(Under the patronage of the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Travancore).

CHAIRMAN:—Mr. K. O. PANDALAI BSC. (ECON.),

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:—
For six Months ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
For One Year ..... 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 2 Years or more ... 5 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR. For further particulars apply to:

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or
THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE MADRAS.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY FOR WIDER POWERS IN U. S. A.

Cotton Prices Likely To Decline

Bombay, June 7

To the learned Judges of the Supreme Court in America their decision on the unconstitutionality of the 500 Industrial Codes of the N. I. R. A was merely a legal issue. But to the President and his Administration it is far more—it is a denial of the Constitutional right of Congress to delegate to the President any powers that are not limited and defied strictly within the four corners of America's written Constitution, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Henceforward, any measure of any importance will have to be clearly defied by Congress and a great deal of the President's Dictatorial powers will have vanished.

As we see it, the "New Deal" entered on its start supported by a host of "measures" and "Acts" and "Bills" introduced by the Administration and supported by Congress irrespective of whether or no such measures were Constitutional.

Such is the penalty of having a written Constitution! It has now been ruled that no measure of any kind may be enacted or dictated unless it be strictly within the four corners of that "Charter of the Free."

And, as in both the Gold Clause issue and the N. .I R. A. the confines of the Constitution have been proved too narrow., it is reasonable to assume that they will be too narrow to legalise many of the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Bankhead Act and that these two measures will eventually suffer the same fate as the other two have done.

That this is the position seems clear to us in view of the reports of the Cabinet meeting held on the 4th instant that a new, legal and therefore much restricted, N. R. A. will be rushed through to replace its defunct parent. And the hint that this will be followed by an appeal to the country for wider powers indicates that without amending the Constitution the Administration find themselves in an impossible position.

And an amendment to the Constitution takes a long time to secure!

TWO COURSES.

Broadly speaking, therefore, the Administration can take one of two courses—either confine itself to measures that come within the scope of the present Constitution or appeal to the country for a widening of it. And neither alternative can suit the President as the former will mean the throwing overboard of many of his Reconstruction measures and the latter, an inordinate delay at the best, that must prove disastrous to all markets

Locally, sentiment generally is all in the one direction—the President must and will do "something" to restore confidence! Unfortunately, the age of miracles is past and economic facts have a habit of refusing to be ignored in the long run.

But for the time being the demand for contracts—particularly new crop Broach—from small and large speculators alike, has been more than sufficient to bring about an even further narrowing of our parity with Americans, by the holding of the market against the recent decline in New York.

Whatever small export enquiry there was has now vanished and speculative support is the only sustaining factor.

The domestic demand is as spasmodic as ever and this is not at all surprising in view of the almost total absence of demand for the manufactured article except at disastrous prices.

The basis for long staple styles shows a somewhat firmer tendency more due to lack of selling pressure than any improved enquiry.

While undoubtedly the American Administration will battle hard to stave off the threatened debacle and may even meet with temporary successes, we feel that those grim economic laws must eventually assert themselves to the ever-increasing embarrassment of the "something for nothing" exponents. And with another crop well in the making, with two-thirds of the last one unsold, we cannot view the future without considerable misgivings and continue to think much better buying opportunities will occur both at Home and abroad. We rather favour sales of new crops in New York in strong markets.

DECLINE IN YARN PRICES

Consumers Show No Confidence

Bombay, June 5

The sharp decline in the price of cotton mainly in sympathy with the continued decline reported from New York has naturally very adverse effect on the local yarn market and prices on the whole have declined to about Rs. 0-0-3 per lb., as compared with the last week. There have been constant fluctuations in prices of cotton, gold, silver and other commodities mainly due to unsettled state of European Gold Countries. Besides the recent adverse decision of the New York Supreme Court regarding the working of the Nira has naturally upset all American markets, prices of which have in consequence gone down considerably. In such circumstances, naturally there is little or no improvement in demand in the yarn market and undertone is decidedly weak. Dealers and consumers have no confidence in the present level of prces and reports from districts have been rather discouraging. The future trend of the market is very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No fresh business has been possible in this class of yarns as the local goods for ready deliveries are available at cheaper rates. Dealers are able to make limited sales even at a loss on account of keen competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns. Unless the manufacturers reduce their present prices there is no possibility of fresh business for the present.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices are more or less unchanged while turnover is restricted. In case of mercerised yarns, prices are unchange but undertone is weak on account of continued heavy arrivals of fresh consignments and limited off take, no fresh business was reported and the undertone remains very quiet. Sampin has remained steady whereas Exchange are unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

There is no change in the market. The prices of Italrayon yarns are unchanged while demand was on a moderate scale. Prices of Japanese yarns have remained steady with a slightly weak undertone on account of continued arrivals during the week. Demand in Japanese qualities, have remained rather restricted and turnover has been poor. Actual consumption was insufficient to absorb the stocks. As regards two-fold yarns, demand from the Mills has considerably declined. The sales of delustred yarns have been very satisfactorily and stocks have been practically cleared off.

INDIAN YARNS.

It is reported that one of the Southern India Mills have been able to sell about 6000 to 7000 bales for Calcutta market at reduced prices which were presumably due to decline in the local cotton prices. As regards apcountry markets, most of the mills over there have been meeting their demand by supplying cheap grade yarns Our mills have therefore no chance to make any sales unless at much lower rates Dealers do not show any inclination to make further fresh purchases until they are able to clear off their previous holdings and are able to judge future trend of the market. In the midst of these circumstances, no fresh sales are likely in near future. The future outlook does not seem to be hopeful and depend on the future trend of the American cotton market.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather Report

(American Cotton Belt Forecast.)

The official weather report, states that the weather was fairly favourable during the week under review except in the Northwest and Northcentral portions where conditions continued wet. In the Western Belt growth has been moderate with much of the North remaining unplanted. Progress in Oklahoma has been very backward and the condition is poor. In the Southcentral area progress has been favourable, while in the Eastern belt advance has been favourable except in the Northeast where stands are poor owing to previous cold.

CONFUSION IN COTTON MARKET

Bombay, June 6.

Messrs. P. Chrysta. and Co., have issued the following report:—

The lowest point of the American decline was reached on May 31st, when July New York closed at 10.95, a drop of 1.17 points since the middle of the month, but since then there has been a partial recovery, which in our opinion, might have been carried further had it not been for the recent financial crisis in France.

The Supreme Court's decision, as was only to be expected, has caused great confusion and uncertainty, and so long as the issue is in doubt as to how their ruling may ultimately affect the cotton market, we anticipate considerable fluctuations.

It has been President Roosevelt's policy ever since he has been in his present position to raise and maintain commodity prices at a high level, and although his methods may be found to be unconstitutional now we feel certain that he will receive sufficient support from the country to take steps to ensure that his future actions with regard to cotton are properly legalised. In fact we are prepared to go further and say that the Supreme Court's ruling has placed a very powerful weapon in the President's hands, which he can use as he wishes to influence the trend of prices in the cotton market. He has merely to make a statement as he did on May 31st pointing out the consequences of abandoning the Agricultural programme and panic ensues, while a hint that he is prepared to take the necessary steps to counteract the decision is sufficient to cause an immediate reaction in the opposite direction.

The first private estimate for the American crop was received to-day giving the figure of between 10 and 10 1/2 million bales. This estimate is on the low side, as it is generally expected that with normal growing conditions, and an acreage of 30 millions, the crop is more likely to be about 11 1/2 million bales, but in any case it is too early in the season yet to make any probbesies

The local market did not follow the American decline to its full extent and prices have in consequence moved within narrow limits. An improved demand is noticeable from exporters for low Oomras, Mathias, and Bengals, but staple cotton is still neglected by local Mills.

As mentioned earlier in this report we anticipate fluctuations, and with our faith in President Roosevelt's ability to overcome constitutional obstacles we recommend purchases of April/May Broach in the neighbourhood of Rs. 200/205.

RUBBER PRICES BELOW COST

Insistent Demand For Spot

London, May 15.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report.

Since the date of our last Report the Rubber Market has been steady to firm and without any great volume of business passing, prices have crept upwards steadily from day to day The lowest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot was 5 5/8d. done on Wednesday afternoon last week and the highest 6d done to-day. On the week prices show an advance of 5/16d. to 3/8d per lb.

The particular feature of the Market this week has been the somewhat insistent demand for Spot and nearby Rubber. There has been considerable enquiry from the Home Trade and from the Continent with a good demand for actual Rubber from American dealers and manufacturers.

BETTER SENTIMENT.

Market sentiment has also been helped by two items to which we refer more fully below, namely the shrinkage in the Singapore and Penang stocks during the month of April and the steadily improving news regarding the strike situation in the motor trade in the U. S A. culminating this morning in a definite statement that the strikes at the different General Motors Corporation plants have been settled and that the workers at the Chevrolet plant at Toledo will return to work at once. Also while it cannot be claimed that the visible statistical situation as yet shows much improvement there are clear signs that unless something totally unexpected happens such an improvement will begin to show before long. Manufacturers and other buyers of course realise that if they wait until an improved statistical situation is actually in evidence they will have to pay considerably higher prices than those at present ruling. Under all the circumstances and particularly in view of the fact that the price is still by no means a remunerative one for producers, the present gradual advance would seem to be amply justified.

We gave particulars in our Report last week of the shipments from Malaya for the month of April. An explanation of these very heavy shipments is now shown in the figure of stocks in dealers' hands in Singapore and Penang which amounted at end April to 43,295 tons against 46,046 tons at end March and stocks awaiting shipment which were 5,532 tons against 9,054 tons. The total Penang and Singapore stocks at the end of April show a reduction of 6,273 tons being 48,827 tons at end April against 55,100 tons at end March.

Exports from Ceylon for the month of April were published last week and amounted to 3,749 tons Own Rubber plus 90 tons Imported Rubber, total 3,839 tons. Total exports from Ceylon (Own Rubber) for the first four months of the year amount to 17,287 tons against a permissible exportable quantity of 19,421 tons. Exports for the first four months of 1934 amounted 28,642 tons.

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS.

A preliminary figure of Dutch exports for the month of April has been published. Shipments of Estate Rubber are given as 12,720 tons and those of Native Rubber as 13,823 tons, giving a total of 26,546 tons against an exportable quota of 25,000 tons. Total shipments for the first four months of the year are still below the total permissible quantity being 95,690 tons with a quota of 100,000 tons. It will be remembered that for April, May and June the Dutch East Indies are still adhering to 75 per cent of permissible exports which will be made up for by a reduction to 60 per cent in July/September instead of the permissible 65 per cent. It is officially announced that the duty on Native Rubber exported from the Dutch East Indies is to be raised from 16 to 18 cents per kilo from 1st June next.

The news coming to hand from day to day regarding the series of strikes and lock-outs in various different plants of the General Motors Corporation has been such as to lead to the hope of an early settlement. Yesterday morning the news came through that the men employed at the Toledo Works of the Chevrolet Company had voted to accept the terms arranged between their representatives and the employers. This morning comes the statement that the series of strikes has been settled and that work at the Chevrolet Works is to recommence this morning. The terms of settlement have not yet been made public but they are said to include an advance in wages and certain other concessions to the employees.

General Motors have announced increased sales for the month of April, namely 143,909 units against 106,349 units in April 1934 Total sales by General Motors for the first four months of 1935 amount to 545,911 units against 393,221 units last year and the demand on the part of the public so far shows no signs of slowing down.

Since we went to press the American Questionnare figures for April have come through by cable. Consumption is given as 44,714 tons against 42,620 tons in March and is about 2,000 tons more than the highest estimate for April. Stock is given as 334,954 tons, showing a reduction of 3,746 tons from that held at the end of March, while the Afloat at 37,651 tons shows a reduction of 6,834 tons Stock and Afloat thus show a total reduction of 10,540 tons.

Stock.—United Kingdom Stock for the week ended 11th May 1935 at 166,732 tons shows an increase of 106 tons on the week. Stocks at 12th May 1934 totalled 96,366 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 12 6
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	164 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 10 9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	23 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 7 3
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 12 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 19 0
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	30 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	81 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	0 19 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 12 6
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	48 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	125 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 6 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S ord	2 0 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Railway 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £32-3-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £32-5
Standard Copper 3 months £32-11-3
Electrolytic Copper £36-5

NEW YORK

Non-Blue Eagle 7 3/4 cents

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS

Y M Sheets 4x4x21lbs/Rs. 32-4 28/112/ Rs. 31-12
Copper sheets 4x4x27/112/Rs. 35-14
Copper Asho Rs. 37-8
Y M Asho Rs. 33 (nominal)
Tone: Steady.

HIND SHIKSHANA SANSTHA (Established in June 1931)

HIND VIDYALAYA.

Full Matric Course in 4, 5 & 6 YEARS

FULL-FLEDGED HIGH SCHOOL

NEW CLASSES from the 10th of JUNE

For details see :—

HIND SHIKSHANA SANSTHA OFFICE
ARYA SAMAJ BHAVAN GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

"If I kept a cow—I could not get finer milk than this!"

KLIM gives you fresh milk in a jiffy—*any time you want it!*

Klim is rich whole milk, *powdered*. It keeps *without refrigeration* . . . in any climate.

Klim is every bit as nourishing as fresh milk. And it tastes like fresh milk. Add water to Klim and it is equal to the finest milk you ever drank!

Milk for general use

Klim is perfect for all milk uses. One of the finest milks money can buy for babies. More digestible than the usual liquid milk.

A sample tin of Klim will be sent to you if you cut this advertisement and send it to Messrs. MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd., P.O. Box. 773, Bombay with As. 2 to cover postage. K.B.

THE MILK THAT KEEPS

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Established 1874. Head Office: BOMBAY.

Summary of 1934 Report.

New Policies Issued ...	Rs.	7,62,42,761
Annual Income	Rs.	3,14,01,970
Policies in Force	Rs.	54,20,38,518
Total Claims Paid ...	Rs.	16,29,88,814
Funds Increased to ...	Rs.	15,53,88,843

THESE FIGURES SPEAK VOLUMES FOR THE SOUNDNESS AND POPULARITY OF THE

ORIENTAL

DO NOT DELAY

TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THIS POPULAR AND PROGRESSIVE

INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Write for particulars to :—

THE MANAGER, Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

OR TO ANY OF THE COMPANY'S UNDERNOTED OFFICES

AGRA	COIMBATORE	LAHORE	RAIPUR
AJMER	COLOMBO	LUCKNOW	RAJSHAHI
AHMEDABAD	DACCA	MADRAS	RANCHI
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MANDALAY	RANGOON
AMBALA	GAUHATI	MADURA	RAWALPINDI
BANGALORE	GUNTUR	MERCARA	SINGAPORE
BAREILLY	JALGAON	MOMBASA	SUKKUR
BELLARY	JALPAIGURI	NAGPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
CALCUTTA	JUBBULPORE	PATNA	TRIVANDRUM
CALICUT	KARACHI	POONA	VIZAGAPATAM
	KUALA LUMPUR		

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Some liquidation by nervous holders of American straddle following Washington reports that new A A A amendments will include export debenture.

New York: Market more or less dull early but later advanced on spot houses and short covering. Would buy on any declines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—very dull.

New York: Better tone developing on showery conditions following wet May. Spot houses good buyers of October.

New York: Forecasts of showers. Scarcity of contracts. Foreign price fixing reflects relative cheapness of American. Persistent talk of export subsidy. If it should occur difference between Liverpool and New York would narrow sharply. For the time being we prefer purchases on breaks with the idea of accepting moderate profits.

New York: Southern operators bought on forecast of more rain. Advance was checked by realising. There is rumour that the pool July contract is transferred to spot interests in exchange for certificated cotton.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Too much unwanted rain brought out Southern buying, being partially checked on some realizing by recent buyers.

Mr. Wallace has introduced in the Congress a revised Agricultural Bill designed to save the farm recovery programme from adverse ruling of the Supreme Court. Apart from other provisions in the Bill for the continuance of the A A A, it also, includes 100 million dollars for subsidizing the agricultural exports. Also, the leaders of the Senate and Congress have reached an important agreement with the Administration to extend the main features of N. R. A. until April 1st 1936.

The news from Paris says that M. Laval has again agreed to form a new Cabinet and in the meanwhile, further weakening of the franc has been checked by the British Control. Mr. Davis, the Chief of the A. A. A. states that new crop loan will not be announced until August on the lines of 1934 season, and the rates will be determined by subsequent events. In short, with the improving political events in the U. S. A. and France, market will find more buying support on all setbacks.

We reiterate our opinion that new crop around 5.80 pence in Liverpool seems a reasonable level to accumulate contracts.

COPPER

The political situation in France and U. S. A. was chiefly responsible for the recent break in prices from £35 1/4 to £32. Looking to the lowest price of £26 1/2 since 1928 and present reduced stocks apart from restricted production, heavy actual demand from consumers is a potent factor for going in for investment purchases. The U. S. A. Metal statistics sales report for last month is expected to be bullish and despite the comparative quiescence, all leading nations continue vigorously their armament programmes necessitating heavy consumption. We still believe purchases now made should eventually show handsome profits.

SILVER

Delay in the American Treasury's announcement of their future programme has caused disappointment to speculators resulting in a sharp decline in prices. Sir Josiah Stamp the noted economist declares the proposed five bullion dollar expenditure in U. S. A. in a sense, is pure inflation and thus will no doubt require large metallic reserves. With Treasury's present price being at 77 1/2 cents and the current price at 72 1/4 cents we consider present prices reasonable for purchases in London.

HOLIDAYS.

All English markets will be closed on the 8th and 10th instant.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July 1935	11.55
October 1935	11.25
December 1935	11.28
January 1936	11.31
March 1936	11.37
Middling Spot	11.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July 1935	11.53
October 1935	11.19
Dec. 1935	11.21
Middling Spot	12.00

NEW YORK.

New York, June 5.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1935	11.44
October 1935	11.14
December 1935	11.16
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	11.60
October 1935	11.29
December 1935	11.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 6

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1935	7.80
October 1935	7.80
November 1935	7.80
January 1936	7.79
March 1936	7.79
May 1936	7.79
F. G. F. Spot	8.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool 10-12 a. m. Quotations	June 6 To-day's Price
June 1935		6.32
July 1935	6.26	6.24
August 1935		6.13
September 1935		6.04
October 1935	5.98	5.96
November 1935		5.92
December 1935		5.92
January 1936		5.92
February 1936		5.92
March 1936		5.93
April 1936		5.92
May 1936		5.92
Middling Spot		6.77

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 6

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.63
Fine Good Staple	5.78
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.93
OOMRA.—	
Fine, No 1 Staple	5.76
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
Choice (No. 1 Staple	6.05
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.85
Fully Good	3.93
Fine	4.05
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.95
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.16

SEEDS.

London, June 6.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton June sellers £9/8/9.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton June/July nominal £11/12/6.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton June/July nominal £12/1/3.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F ton, June/July sellers £13/3/9

Castorseed, Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F ton June/July sellers £12/5/0

LINSEED OIL

London June 6

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June paid sellers 21/6.

Linseed Oils Naked Londonfed cwt. August paid sellers 21/6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 6.

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	12.24
Amsterdam	7.32-3/4
Brussels	29.17-2/2
Madrid	36.32
Milan	59.96
Berne	15.20
Paris	75.25
Prague	118.62
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.95-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 6

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	86-3/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961	107-3/4
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	124-3/4
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4
	Nominal

LONDON METALS.

London, June 6.

	£
Copper Brazers	46
Yellow Metal	37.7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13.7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	225

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 7

The local silver market was fairly steady on active buying and short covering influenced by better political news. Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 77/8 and advanced to Rs. 78/2. The gold market was steady with slightly better enquiry. Shanghai T T on London was 1-7 9/16. Montreal market was 15 to 60 points down and New York Spot silver prices were 1/4 cent down to 72 1/4 cents.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	77 14 0
Jeth delivery	78 2 0
Ashad delivery	78 12 0
Ready gold	35 2 0
Jeth delivery	35 3 0
Ashad delivery	35 4 3

LONDON SILVER

London, June 6

Market steady
Spot 32 1/2
Forward 32 3/4

GOLD MARKET

London, June 6

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-7

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, June 7

The local Share Bazar was closed for Forward trading on account of Settlement. In the Cash Section there was limited turnover and prices ruled steady.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN CALCUTTA SHARES

Coal Issues Dull

Calcutta, May 31

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following eport:—

JUTE.

Since our last notes, the local stock exchange market experienced violent fluctuations in Jute shares, especially the speculative counters which became the target of aggressive bear sales. The disturbed European political situation coupled with the apprehended breakdown of the National Recovery Act of the United States Government had its repercussions in the Jute section. The opening period under review saw the speculative counter Howrah going down sharply from 59 to 54/6 to recover at 55/5. But the improvement was short-lived and the share value declined sharply to 52/14 during the mid week. At this stage there was profit-taking, and bear covering resulted in the price of Howrah going up to 54/8. Thus there were two-sided fluctuations between Rs. 53 and Rs. 56 in the barometer scrip of the market. The to and fro swing in the values was so very erratic that it became extremely difficult to ascertain the trend of values. The raw commodity as well markets were well maintained in the early part of the week but later on confidence was undermined due to lack of as manufactured goodssupport from the consuming markets and the apprehended accumulation of stocks during the current month. We think for the time being the markets will not assume any definite turn for the better as there are many factors in the European political situation which are veritable sources of disturbance in the industrial world. It is advisable to keep aloof for the time being and await favourable opportunities for fresh purchases. It is very probable that the Current rates are hard to maintain in view of the increasing stocks of Hessians day by day and falling off of the demand to meet accumulating stock. The only bright feature at present is the great reduction in the new Jute crop owing adverse weather conditions assisting the restriction scheme. It is difficult to presage if the steadiness in raw Jute could Counteract the declining tendency in the Hessians market. The burden of over production on account of unsealing of looms weigh so heavily in the best of minds in the know of the trade that it would be hazardous to opine for a bullish market in the very near future. The approaching months are seasonal and let us hope the demand will cope with the increasing production. Turning to actual trading during the week, there was a heavy turnover in speculative share Howrah which changed hands freely at fluctuating rates. The bear operators are powerful at present but towards the closing period a stiff resistance from the bull operators is noticeable. Kamarhatty ranged between 540 and 565 the closing rate being 560. Kankarrah were steady around 468, Anglo India 475, Bally 220, Baranagore 166, Budge Budge 280 Ex. Belvedere 380. Auckland were quoting 225, Dalhousie 350, Lansdowne 160, Standard 320, Lawrence 505, Union 490, Naihati 410. Orient were quoting 200, Caledonian 470, New Central 356. Alliance were done at 360, Chaupdany 188, India had buyers at 375. Gourepore 680, Fort William 318. Fort Gloster 580. In small priced shares Clive were steady round 29/8, National 23/10 Ex. Div. Hukumchand 13/10, Megna 35/8, Northbrook 43, Nuddea 60, Presidency 5, Nine Porters Hessians closed 9/2 Raw Jute 37/4.

COTTON.

This was an inactive section. Kesoram changed hands at 3/7, New Victoria 1/7.

COAL.

This section with the exception of Bengal Coal was more or less dull and inactive. Prices in many popular counters have to be written down. Equitable came down to 38/2, West Jamuriah 12/10, Mundulpore 6, Bengal were firm at 284. Amalgamated were easy round 24/4, New Maubhoom hovered round 66/4, South Karanpura were quoting 5/2, Rewa 15/4, quotations for other scrips have to be written down.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was an easy feeling in most of the stocks In Engineering group Indian Iron and Steel receding to Rs. 7 went up to 7/4 at the close. Bengal Iron were steady around 3/8. Burn and Co. ord. were reported at 292, Indian Standard Wagon at Rs. 61. In mining issues, Burma Corporation were steady in the region of 6/10, British Ceylon Corporation were woked at 9/2. B. I. C. ord. were a firm feature at 3/9 Indian Paper Pulp were good round 170, Titaghur ord 22/8, Deferred 9/8 In Sugar section Cawnpore were easy at 33/8. Punjab 265, Basti 206. New Savan 11/8, Samastipur 9/8, Balrampur 18/14, quotations for other sugar shares were worked down. Bengal Telephone ord were registered at 19/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, June 6

	This week £
Total Bullion	193,500,000
Public Deposits	7,600,000
(a) Other Deposits	138,700,000
Government Securities	90,000,000
(b) Other Securities	16,600,000
Notes and Coins	57,600,000
Notes in Circulation	395,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	39.34%
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	102,600,000
(b) Other Securities including Discount and Advances	5,400,000

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, June 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer. Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	58
Consolidated Gas	24
Western Union Telg	30
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	15 3/4
Erie R R	8
Great North Pfd	16
Distillers Seagram	16
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	32
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	55
International Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	30 3/4
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	22 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	365
Celanese Corp of Amr	22

Total business 1/2 million

Market a shade lower but holding steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th June 7,034 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,227,572 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,078,112 bales

Increase 149,460 bales

GENERAL RAIN IN KONKAN

Advance Of Monsoon In Arabian Sea Maintained But Current Shallow

POONA, June 7.

The Bay monsoon remains weak. The advance of the monsoon in Southwest Arabian Sea has been maintained but the current is shallow. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and Malabar and local rain in Burma and Konkan. Thunder-storms have caused local rain in Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad and a few falls in Bengal and East Central Provinces. Temperatures are markedly above the normal in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, West Bengal. Cenral Provinces and Peninsula. The maximum temperature has been about 10 degrees to 15 degrees above the normal in and around Bihar.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall

Amherst one and a half inches; Monyo one; Tavoy, Diamond Island and Maymyo a half; Cherrapunji nine; Sibsagar three; Tezpur two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Silchar one; Jalpaiguri three-quarters; Mymensingh a half, Karwar and Sholapur a half; and Poona, Aurangabad and Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast:

Local rain will continue in Burma, Assam and West Coast of the Peninsula. Scattered thundershowers will occur in Bengal and the interior of the Peninsula.

Summary Of The Monsoon Forecast For 1935

The monsoon conditions will probably be established later than usual in Northwest India. As regards total amount of the monsoon rainfall the evidence is conflicting and merely indicates that it will not differ from the average by more than 15 per cent. in the Peninsula and will neither be in large defect nor in moderate or large excess in Northwest India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .042 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.1 degrees 3.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.2 degrees 3.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the year 0.03 inches.

Weather remarks: Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 89.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 7

Following a small rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 227 for J/A Broach and at Rs. 210 for A/M Broach delivery. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 228 and to Rs. 211 respectively. Later on there was some realising which resulted in a small decline from the highest level.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points. In the local market there was switching of near months to distants was the special feature. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	227	8	0
Broach A/M	212	0	0
Oomra July	205	4	0
Oomra D/J	188	4	0
Bengal July	141	8	0
Bengal D/J	136	8	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bengal Superfine	161
Bengal Fine	153
Bengal F.G.	146
Sindh-Punjab Fine	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146
Wardha-Hingt	231
Nagpur Savner	233
Pundhurna	218
Yeotmal	216
Arvi	216
Ellichpur	214
Berar	208/210
Khamgaon	210/212
Mulkapur	206/208
Khandesh	204/206
Jalna Sailu	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	208/210
Broach Fine	234/236
Punjab/American	268/273
Punjab/American mix	248/253
Cambodia	303/308
Compta Good	263/268
Kampala	358
Busoga	356
Jinja	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	155	249,881
Central India	232	103,589
Barsi and Nagar	122	105,366
Hyderabad-Gaorani	148	45,352
Berar	1,330	394,484
Central Provinces	...	92,483
Total Oomras	1,987	991,155
Dholera	1,535	171,481
N.-W. Provinces	32	32,567
Rajputana	254	35,169
Sind-Punjab	906	303,665
Broach	...	130,953
Coompta and Dharwar	1,060	78,845
Westerns-Northerns	417	56,142
Cocoanada	...	205
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,457	65,119
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	64,577
Egyptian and African	1,504	303,639
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	9,152	2,236,724

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 30th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,457	329,615
Japan and China	5,550	967,697
Coast Ports	...	25,059
Up-country by Rail	...	201,964
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	38,068
Total	8,007	1,562,403

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 6-6-35	4301000	7380000
Receipts Yesterday 6-6-35	12000	5000
Exports to date 6-6-35	4465000	6969000
Stock at Ports 31-5-35	1665000	2821000
Stock Interior Towns 31-5-35	300000	1332000
Stock Liverpool 31-5-35	698000	101.3000
Visible Supply 31-5-35	4244000	6174000
Quantity in sight 31-5-35	7819000	11647000
Quantity out of sight 31-5-35	8893000	12026000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 7.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/7; Highest Rs. 34/8; Closing Rs. 34.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 42/15; Closing Rs. 42/3/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 24/5; Highest Rs. 24/6/6; Closing Rs. 24/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	cwts.
Wheat	6,033
Rapeseed	7,956
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	99
Gingellyseed	34
Groundnuts	4,635
Castorseeds	566
Rice	18,513
Myrabollams	893
Cottonseed	3,848
Gram	1,257
Joowar	3,180
Bajree	1,151
	tons.
Coal	1,290

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 6

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta per cwt June/July 6/8 1/4 nominal

C and F Bombay per cwt June/July sellers 6/5 1/4

C and F Karachi per cwt June/July sellers 6/5 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 7

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/10/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/10/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Bombay, June 7

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 7/8

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 107 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/4

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Occasional showers

Central: Cloudy and warmer. Cloudy showers

West: Fair and colder.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 6

Broach J/A opening 228 1/2; highest 229 1/2; lowest 228 1/2; closing 228 1/2

Broach A/M 1936 opening 212; highest 212 1/2; lowest 211 1/2; closing 211 3/4

Oomra July opening 207; highest 207; lowest 206 1/4; closing 206 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 189 3/4; highest 189 3/4; lowest 188 1/2; closing 188 1/2

Bengal July opening 141 1/2; highest 141 1/2; lowest 141 1/4; closing 141 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 137; highest 137; lowest 136 1/4; closing 136 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 32 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 6 3/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 7.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15-6.
Shipment May Rs. 4-3-6.
Shipment June Rs. 4-3-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-3
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-3-6.
Saraya Rs. 14.
Harinagar Rs. 14.
Java Spot F4.00.
Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 7

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/4
Banks selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266

PARIS—
Banks seling D D 563
Banks buying D D 578

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 158

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 111

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 3/4 6th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 9/16 7th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 7th instant
Java/London 7.30 7th instant
London/Paris 75.26 6th instant
London/Belgium 29.17 1/2 6th instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 6th instant
London/Italy 59.96 6th instant
London/Berlin 12.24 6th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 6th instant
London/New York 4.95 3/8 6th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.32 3/4 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.
Gold £7-1-2 1/2 5th instant £7-0-7 6th instant
Silver London Ready 33 1/16 5th instant 32 1/2 6th instant
Silver London Forward 33 5/16 5th instant 32 3/4 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 72 3/4 5th instant 72 1/2 6th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 5th instant 9/16 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 5th instant 5/8 per cent 6th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 6

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 9/16 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York Silver Ready	72 1/4
Call Loan London	1/4 1/2
T T London on New York	4.94 3/4
T T N Y/Paris	6.58 3/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 6

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 6

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels June sellers 23/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 23/9
South Australian parcels June sellers 26/9

INDISPENSABLE IN THE TROPICS

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRINGS—JUST AS CREATED BY NATURE.

'Hunyadi Janos'

THE FAMOUS NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A morning dose of this NATURAL aperient clears the system of poisonous accumulations, wards off CONSTIPATION and its attendant evils, and guards against BILLIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHES. It frees the blood of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, banishes pimples and blotches, and secures a clear and healthy complexion. Can be had of leading chemists and stores.

'The Prototype of all Bitter Waters' (THE LANCET)

"The most popular of all remedial agents for the cure of constipation and plethoric condition."
("The Hospital," London.)

'Most valuable. I have employed the water with invariably good and prompt success.'
Prof. Virchow, M.D.

Indispensable in the Tropics.

Andreas Saxlehner, Budapest.

"Its efficacy and valuable qualities have gained for it a popularity which no rival is ever likely to undermine."
("West London Med. Journal.")

'Patients declare it an ideal aperient mineral water.'
Prof. Vennemann, of the University of Louvain.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 12 POINTS

Easier Tendency In Cross Rates

IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION PRICES

Wheat Steady But Linseed Dull

BOMBAY, June 7.

On Friday crossrates ruled easier.

TWO SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN N.Y. COTTON.

New York cotton prices moved bothways. The opening tone was firm and there was a further rise on better Liverpool advices. However later prices rapidly sank down but again recovered.

BULLION PRICES IMPROVE.

Gold and silver prices improved considerably.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEEDDULL.

Wheat ruled steady but linseed was dull. Tin was easy. Rubber was quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES UNCERTAIN.

The London Stock Exchange did not show much activity owing to the holiday atmosphere. Giltedged securities were uncertain with a slightly easier tendency

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 7.

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.33
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	11.13
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 7.

Previous closing	5.96
To-day's opening	5.99
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.08
Difference	+.12

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/August	Rs. 226-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 7.

Cotton displayed steadiness on fairly good support influenced by better technical position and unfavourable weather reports resulting in a substantial recovery of prices but at the higher level there was some hesitancy in following up the rise and the demand slackened. Thereafter the report that ten cents cotton loan was recommended had a slightly beraish effect on the market.

Trading in October commenced at 11.33 i.e. 8 points higher than the previous closing. The market advanced on higher Liverpool cables together with the scarcity of contracts and purchases of July by spot houses with October gradually coming up to 11.35 but then price speedily sank to 11.22.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11-13 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.41/11.40) 11.62/11.61
October (11.11/11.11) 11.33/11.32
December (11.15/11.14) 11.36/11.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.24) 6.30
American October (5.96) 6.02
Egyptian July (7.76) 7.85
Egyptian October (7.76) 7.85

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 7.

Broach July-August moved around Rs. 227-8 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 227-8 with New York futures about 10 points up. Broach New April May was Rs. 212-8 at that time.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

S.S. Cathay; C B Roche; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; London via Aden.
S.S. Bandra; A Russell; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; Basra via Karachi.
S.S. New Orleans; J Mockrish; Lionel Edward; New York via Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, June 7.

S.S. Alavi; J Beathie; Turner Morrison & Co; Jeddah via Red Sea Ports.

LOADING.

S.S. Burdwan for Europe Ports.
S.S. Bandra for Persian Gulf Ports.
S.S. Dogra for Calcutta
S.S. British Sovereign for Aden.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 7.

Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93 1/4
To-day's closing	4.92 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 7.

Previous closing	4.95 3/8
To-day's opening	4.93 7/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/8
Difference	—.02 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, June 7.

Previous closing	75.26
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.54
Difference	—.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 7/8 and then fell to 4.93 5/8 subsequently falling to 4.93 1/4.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 1/8

Franc opened at 74.84 and then further eased to 74.65 but subsequently developed a better tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.54.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 7.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 1/2d.	32 11/16d.
Spot	32 3/4d.	32 15/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, June 7.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-1-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 7.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 7.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.68 1/4) 5.70 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.51) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.93
London on Milan	(60.06) 59.50
London on Shanghai	(1-7 5/8) 1-8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 78, 78/4 and 78/14. The market was quiet with speculative interest rather dormant but on better London cables some improvement followed although subsequent advices undid the rise and prices closed steady at Rs. 77/12, 78 and 78/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2, 35/3 and 35/4/6. Early there was nothing particularly important in the absence of good enquiry but later prices showed better tendency owing to the firmness of franc. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 35/2, 35/4 and 35/5/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 7.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 64 5/8 and October 65 1/8. The market was rather inactive in the absence of fresh buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.84 1/8. The market was slightly more active on some commission house buying and covering.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£225 3/4 buyers £226 1/4 sellers Dull.) £223 buyers £223 1/2 sellers. Easy.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 7/8 buyers £14 sellers. Steady) £13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/4) £35 to £35 1/2
Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 9/16 paid and sellers.
Dunlop June (£23 sellers) £23 3/4
Lightning June (£21 1/2) £22 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/16) 6 buyers
Forward (6 5/16) 6 1/2 buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 1/16 nominal) £12 nominal.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 nominal.
Linseed La Plata (June-July (£9 7/16) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 3/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 13 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 13 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 12 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 5 0
Linseed September	6 12 6

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Jutes ruled steady, but moderate turnover resulted. In coals limited business was reported at unchanged rates. Teas attracted little attention. In miscellaneous nothing of interest was reported. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Government Paper 85/10 small lot; 3 per cent Loan 1941 101/3; 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/11; 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/50 102/11; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/2 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1943 106/14; 4-1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/10 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/10; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 108/14; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/8; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/6.

Banks:—Central 37/8; Imperial Fully paid 1578; Reserve 121.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25; Equitable 39/8; Hurriladih 19; Samla 1/12; West Jamuria 13/5.

Jutes:—Anglo India 488; Bally 219/8 small lot; Clive 30/4; Dalhousie ordy 150; Dalhousie pref. 146; Howrah 54/7; Kamarhatty 565; Kanknarrah 496/8 small lot; Standard 324.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/12; Benares Electric 15 small lot; Shahjahanpur Elec 6/8; United Provinces Elec. 184; Bengal Iron 3/10; Indian Iron and Steel 7/3; B. I. Corpn ordy 3/10; B. I. Corpn. pref 138 Bararee 12 cum div; Calcutta Trams ordy 21/6 ex div; Sugars in New Savan 11/12; Raza 142.

Teas:—Bishnauth 23; Tezpore 9.

Debentures:—5-1/2 per cent 1915/35 Chowringhee properties 99. —A.P.

LONDON, June 6.

The death has occurred of Mr. George Grossmith, the celebrated British actor and theatre-manager.—Reuter.

Renewed Demand In Electrical Equipment Shares

MARKETS GENERALLY OF A PRE-HOLIDAY CHARACTER

SHARP RALLY IN FRANC

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 7.

On the Stock Exchange, apart from renewed demands in electrical equipment shares and other interests concerned in the London transport plan markets generally were of a preholiday character.

Commodities were all quiet under the influence of the coming holiday but cotton improved fairly sharply owing to the smallness of offerings and cheerful American advices.

Franc rallied sharply on news that M. Laval had formed the Government but business in foreign exchanges was only small.

Wall Street opened steady but dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, May 30 £97
Friday, May 31 £97 1/4
Monday, June 3 £97 1/2
Tuesday, June 4 £97 Ex. Div.
Wednesday, June 5 £96 3/4
Thursday, June 6 £96 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 7.

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet with only business owing to the approaching holiday but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds were rather undecided. Industrials in general were generally firm on speculative buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 3/8) £86 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Hemostores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (26-0) 26-9
Princhin Johnson (42-10 1/2) 42-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (116-1 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£84 1/2) £84 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
University Ordinary (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (£7) £7
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobaco Ordinary (137-6) 138-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd. (18-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 94-6
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (14-0) 14-10 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-0) 59-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (£29) £28 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

RESULT TOO MUCH TALK

What Committee Stage Has Done On India Bill

Members of the House of Commons cheered the end of the 30 days' debate in Committee on the Government of India Bill.

During the debate, which takes up about 6,000 columns of the official report, about 1,500,000 words had been spoken. As there were six days' debate before the Committee stage, and there are still six more days to come on Report and Third Reading, members will have performed the feat of speaking about 2,000,000 words on one Bill.

The net result is that a very few small concessions have been made. The Bill remains in substance the same as when introduced. Not a single concession has been made to the Diehards.

DERBY DAY WINNER!

The final division will be taken on June 5—Derby Day. The Government are confident they have spotted a winner, in spite of the persistent opposition of the Churchillians, who have declared that the Bill is dead.

When the Commons have finished with it it will go to the Lords: but they are not expected to speak another 2,000,000 words.—"News Chronicle."

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 7.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (17-9) 18-0
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietory (51-9) 51-9
Rand Mines (162-6) 162-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (48-9) 48-1 1/2
Anglo Dutch (63-1 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Oil (81-4 1/2) 82-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Sheli Transport (72-6) 69-4 1/2 Ex. Div.
Royal Dutch (25 3/4) 25 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48 3/8) 48 3/8
L M Ford (£18 1/8) £19 1/4
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£24) £24
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (276-3) 277-6
Goddar New (216-3) 217-6
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (271-3) 272-6
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-0) 46-3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 7.

General Motor (dol 31) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/2) dol 14 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 32 3/8) dol 32 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

(Continued from column 7)

and that she calmly continued to film the complete incident until it was over. The projected film reveals clearly the magnificent courage and self-control of King Ibn Seoud inasmuch as he devoutly insisted on finishing the requite seven times around the Kaabah almost at once.

The complete film will, when a contemplated talkie commentary is added, no doubt create a sensation among Muhammedans throughout the East, affording them an opportunity of partaking in the famous pilgrimage at second hand, most of them being debarred by circumstances from going themselves. And I venture to believe that it will be greatly interesting to European and American cinegoers also because it will show them something new, unique, as well as give them a glimpse of a hitherto unfilmed part of the Orient.

Madame Dahaby told me that she hopes, out of the proceeds of the eventual sale of the film, to effect a threefold purpose. First, to raise a fund for the poor pilgrims of Hedjaz; second, to build a mosque in her own name in Mecca where she should like to be buried at death; and last, to erect a film studio in Egypt where she can produce an outstanding Muhammedan religious story which she will write later. She is a lady whose remarkable character and talents have won her the friendship of Egyptians well-known in public life, while her husband, a higher official of the Ministry of Commerce, is editing and sub-titling the film according to proper Muhammedan traditions.

EGYPTIAN WOMAN MAKES SENSATIONAL FILM OF MECCA PILGRIMAGE

By Paul Brunton, Author of "A Search in Secret India."

Sitting on the verandah of a house in the modern quarter of Cairo, under the unforgettable blue sky of an Egyptian twilight, I have had the privilege of hearing, from her own lips, the story of a woman whose daring exploit in filming the Mecca pilgrimage has astonished all Egypt.

At the peril of her life, defying the rigidly orthodox Wahabis, the Puritans of the Mohammedan religion, she made no less than eleven journeys to Mecca between 1924 and the present year in order to take secret cinematographic film records of the famous pilgrimage to the Holy City. The Wahabi sect control the entire Hedjaz territory, in which Mecca is situated, and not only forbid access to their country to all non-Muhammedan Europeans and Americans, but even the followers of the Prophet who enter the land on pilgrimage are subject to rigid conditions of entry. No musical instrument may be brought into this section of Arabia, for the Wahabis look upon such a thing as offensive to the Prophet's ascetic teaching, which they follow to the last letter. And as the Koran has forbidden anyone to reproduce the human face and form in art or created in the Divine image, they created in the Livine image, they go so far as to forbid the importation of photographic apparatus of any sort. Therefore no one has hitherto been able to bring back a series of pictured souvenirs of the pilgrimage. The Wahabis will not tolerate the slightest breaking of this rule, such is their fierce faith in the literal words of their sacred scripture. Hence there is not a single cinema theatre in the entire land.

Whoever would attempt even to introduce a camera would take serious risks, but whoever would clandestinely endeavour to take secret films of the holiest place of the Moslem world would, if discovered, be punished by instant death. Madame Valentine Dahaby knew this quite well but was determined to carry out her self-imposed task. The project had occurred to other minds also but none had been able to formulate a plan that could be carried through to success. Talaat Harb Pasha, a great Egyptian financier and President of the leading Egyptian bank, once made some overtures to King Ibn Seoud with a view to obtaining a special permit to film the pilgrimage, but his proposals were brusquely refused.

Madame Dahaby determined therefore to work under conditions of the greatest secrecy. It was obvious that an ordinary cinema camera would be too bulky, too easily detected, to be of service. She arranged with a firm of German manufacturers to make an apparatus of the smallest possible size, shaped and fashioned to look like a large purse or small handbag. And because it was not possible to turn a handle without being discovered, the machine was cleverly constructed to revolve automatically and silently. In short, it was of a type used by Secret Service men during the war.

She set forth from Egypt and landed at the Arabian port of Jeddah with six helpers after having worked out a remarkable plan. Three of her helpers were educated men, doctors of medicine. One of them, acting under her instructions and using her capital, opened a dispensary in Mecca where he dispensed free medical treatment and medicines to the poor. Another assistant did exactly the same in the town of Medina. Secret photographic laboratories for developing films were created in both dispensaries. Owing to the extreme heat and intense light of Arabia, it was not safe to keep films undeveloped for long periods of time; hence the value of these laboratories. Moreover the Mecca dispensary provided a convenient headquarters for taking photos of the varied types of Beduin pilgrims who visited the city, as well as of the unique religious rites performed there.

The women pilgrims have to be heavily veiled from head to foot, and the austere conduct of the Wahabis guaranteed that a woman would be left untouched provided she did nothing visibly wrong. None of them suspected, certainly, that the large brooch which Madame Dahaby wore in her corsage sometimes hid the lens of an actively working cine-camera, while the heavy veilings permitted her to slip a hand inside her robe and make necessary adjustments to the apparatus at times. Nor did the guards ever dream that the small handbag which she carried at other times was automatically registering the colourful scenes which daily surrounded her.

Each year this enterprising lady joined the small army of pilgrims which assembles in Cairo at a fixed date for the annual visit to Mecca. The caravan proceeds to Suez, embarks in special ships, crosses the Red Sea, lands at the port of Jeddah, and then crosses the Arabian desert by camel. A few motor cars are nowadays available for the final stage of the journey for those who can afford the high price demanded. Each year Madame Dahaby took "shots" of different places and different scenes and in this way she was eventually able to compile a complete record of the whole pilgrimage after eleven years of persistent effort, the final "shot" being taken only a couple of months ago.

The dangers incurred in this undertaking were great. Out of nine people who had been employed by Madame Dehaby to assist her in various ways in Arabia during her many visits there, no less than three were surprised, their apparatus and films destroyed, and themselves immediately put to death for breaking the religious code of Arabia. Two of these men were the doctors already mentioned. A search for further apparatus and film was immediately ordered and to evade discovery on one occasion a film was surreptitiously hidden under King Ibn Seoud's couch in Mecca and then successfully retrieved a little later. At present the completed negative is being kept in the strong-room of a Cairo bank, and only a few persons have so far been privileged to see the private projecting of this unique record, although its existence has become known and matter of great interest.

Madame Dahaby was fortunate enough to film the last occasion on which a "Holy Carpet" ceremony of departure was held in Egypt, as well as the ceremony of arrival in Mecca. This was in 1925 and since then the annual custom of sending a Holy Carpet to Mecca to cover the famous Black Stone of the Kaaba has ceased. The Holy Carpet is a large and magnificient object made of the most costly materials and covered with solid gold decorations. It is said to be worth a fortune.

The other scenes depicted in the film include the arrival at Jeddah, life in the Pilgrim's Camp at that port, the long caravan through the desert and across mountains, the welcome at Mecca, all the prayers, rites and ceremonies as traditionally carried on, the sacrifice of animals at the holy Stone or Kaabah, the ceremony of stoning the three devils seven times on Mount Arafat, visits to the tombs of Prophet Muhammed and his disciples, the Gate through which the angel Gabriel is said to have passed on his visit to Muhammed, the ancient mosques of Mecca and Medina, pilgrims from nearly every African and Asiatic country in their national costumes, from Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Nubia, Persia, India, Turkestan, China, etc., the tombs of the saints, famous places mentioned in the Koran, banquets of famous Muhammedan leaders and personalities, etc.

The famous ceremony of these cosmopolitan pilgrims walking seven times around the Black Stone of the Kaabah was recorded in no less than 38 different "shots" by Madame Dahaby under the very nose of the vigilant Wahabi guards. She photographed the famous Indian Muslim leader, Moulana Shaukat Ali, prostrating himself at his prayers at the Prophet's tomb, accompanied by thousands of Indians. She photographed later the funeral of his brother, Muhamad Ali, when she happened to be in Jerusalem; it was the greatest Muhammedan funeral of modern times, attracting a cosmopolitan concourse of hundreds of thousands. She succeeded in the most difficult task of all-filming, without being detected, King Ibn Seoud saying his prayers in his own palace! She has unveiled the most intimate Muhammedan customs of the Hedjaz Court, impenetrable hitherto to prying Western eyes. She shows poor but pious negresses who have travelled on foot from the Central African regions, as well as an Indian Queen who arrives in Arabia with a large retinue of servants and a train of motor cars, spending a fortune on her visit. Over 500 different scenes and sites appear in the course of the film. A homely touch is added by the picture of a Sudanese woman carrying a baby, which was born to her during the course of the pilgrimage, strapped around her back.

The most sensational scene in the film depicts the attempted murder of the King of Arabia. Early this year, Madame Dahaby chartered an aeroplane and flew from Cairo to Jeddah, again secretly carrying her mysterious camera. From Jeddah she crossed the desert by motor and set to work in Mecca at the very time when King Ibn Seoud was making his walk around the Holy Kaabah. Suddenly three Arabs from the Yemen, the small kingdom which was defeated in war last year by the Seoud, rushed forward with daggers and attempted to murder the king but they were immediately cut down by soldiers. The details of this incident have been reported throughout the world's press. Suffice it to say that Madame Dahaby was standing only a few yards away from the sovereign at the very moment of the attempt.

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935

Afghan Court In Mourning For Quetta

SALVAGE OPERATIONS AT STAND-STILL

Official Methods At Quetta Do Not Inspire Confidence

JAIRAMDAS' WIRE TO RAJEN BABU

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, June 6.

Acharya Kripalani and Jairamdas Daulatram visited Shikarpur and Sukkur, and met the returning refugees. They also visited patients in hospitals.

They have sent the following teleglam to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President.

"The authorities announce that they have no intention to burn the city; salvage operations, however, have been practically suspended, except for scratching the surface to take out stinking corpses. Some medical, cloth and provision shops are salvaged for local supply. Also banks are being salvaged. For the rest, there is no excavation.

Accelerated efforts are being made for complete evacuation including those in the hospital in three or four days.

The City is under cordon and none is allowed to enter.

The latest proposal is to allow the city to remain as it is under guard, till the stench and danger of disease disappear in course of time, when the owners will be called, and the salvage of property will begin.

GENERAL EXCAVATION, IMPERATIVE

Hoare's Assurance Meaningless Without It

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, June 6.

Regarding the official statement in the Press that a labour corps of 6,000 has been enrolled locally in Quetta for salvage work, the public in Sind are anxious to know the details of the scheme for salvage and rescue.

There are still many living under the debris.

Probably, there has been no arrangement for the general excavation of the entire area, as 6,000 labourers are too inadequate for the area involved.

If salvage work is intended to save life, the Labour Corps must be increased ten-fold.

Sir Samuel Hoare's assurance in Commons that the search for the living will not be abandoned is meaningless, unless an immediate general excavation of the whole area is undertaken. If general excavation has been organised by the authorities, or if public bodies were allowed to undertake operations, many lives could have been saved.

People in Shikarpur offered such help under official control and arranged a special train, on the day following the earthquake, but sanction for the train was withdrawn at the last moment, and people were prevented from going to Quetta. Entry into Quetta is now subject to passes from District Magistrates or responsible railway authorities, but such passes are not issued, till the Quetta authorities requisition help. Thus the initiative for requisition lies with the Quetta authorities.

No method is open to public men or public bodies to offer their services, although such bodies undertake to arrange food and lodging to themselves and the needy. All requests made to local officials have proved ineffectual. No public men are allowed either for rescue or for identification work.

3 DAYS' MOURNING IN AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, June 6.

A Royal decree proclaims three days' mourning for the Quetta earthquake victims by ordering "Khatams" on Thursday prayers and repose after Friday service in all the mosques and "Fateha" on Saturday.

The Premier and Foreign Minister are representing the King at the "Fateha" at Salamkhana Hall, Kabul and Provincial Governors elsewhere.

The King in opening the Parliament session at four this afternoon will review the situation.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU'S WIRE TO VICEROY

Appeals To Let Bona Fide Associations Administer Relief

NASIK, June 6.

On receipt of telegrams from the Congress Secretaries that the military authorities are not permitting public relief work, Babu Rajendra Prasad has wired to the Viceroy appealing him to permit "bona fide" relief associations to administer relief.

On arrival to-night Babu Rajendra Prasad was presented with an Address by the Municipality. After receiving the address he addressed the people at a public meeting held on the river bank. At the meeting a purse of Rs. 501 was presented to him.—A. P.

RESCUE LIVING FROM DEBRIS

NASIK, June 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of a statement to the press on the Quettta earthquake says:

"From my experience of Bihar I can unhesitatingly say that living persons can be recovered from underneath the debris several days after the earthquake. Therefore all possible efforts should be made to rescue them.

"The suggestion which found currency that the devastated city should be blown up or burnt appears so revolting that it is impossible to believe that it has been seriously put forward by any responsible person."—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN J. J. HOSPITAL

A large number of Earthquake stricken people from Quetta arrived in Bombay on Thursday by Lahore Express and the injured were admitted into the J. J. Hospital. Illachi Bux (note the injured portion of the body covered by bandage) and Dildar Ahmed Jerdarate (right), two of the 'quake-stricken patients.

GOVT. REPORT ON 'QUAKE SITUATION

Light, Water And Milk Supply Satisfactory

SIMLA, June 6.

The following report on the situation in Quetta, based on official messages received upto midday to-day, has been sent by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.

Administration

The behaviour of the whole civil population continues to be excellent. Electric light and water supply is satisfactory. Milk supply is adequate.

Evacuation of British and Indian survivors continues satisfactorily. All R. A. F. families on transfer to England have left Quetta and some other British families are on their way to Karachi. Arrangements are at hand for evacuation next week of between 700 and 800 members of British families who will be accommodated at Karachi pending provision of passage.

A bureau has been established at Quetta for registration of claims for he property lost in tthe earthquake. Salvage work in accordance with these claims is being carried out to maximum extent commensurate with safety and public health. Railway traffic for private individuals is now opened as far as Jacobabad but no private individual will be allowed beyond that point without a pass from the Adjutant-General of India.

Casualties

(A) The general report appearing in the press that the total death roll is 56.000 killed at Quetta and surrounding districts cannot be confirmed. The number killed in the surrounding villages is reported to be heavy but reliable estimate is impossible at present and the authorities are investigating.

(B) British. No report, new or additional of casualties is received.

(C) Indian. The authorities are doing all things possible to ascertain the names of Indian casualties. A further list has been despatched from Quetta by Air and will be published as soon as it is received. The enormous pressure on the limited telegraph facilities makes transmission lists by wire impossible.

In addition to the 3,250 cases admitted into hospital at Quetta many wounded are attending intermittently for treatment. Medical aid is also available at the refugee camp. It is hoped that it would be possible to commence evacuation of hospital cases shortly.

The Governments of Bombay, United Provinces, the Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province are preparing hospital accommodation. The patients discharged from hospital are rejoining their families on the race course refugee camp before evacuation.

Care Of Refugees.

The Government authorities in the Punjab and Sind are arranging to establish an organisation at Rohri to provide food, medical comforts, and money for immediate expenses to refugees from Quetta. Lists of refugees passing through Rohri will be compiled and issued to the press. All the Deputy Commissioners have been instructed to provide food and accommodation for the refugees arriving in their districts.—A. P.

SALVAGE WORK HELD UP

Insufficiency Of Labour Reported

QUETTA, June 5.

Salvaging of more valuable property is being steadily pushed through. A part of Bruce Road, the principal European shopping street, was salvaged this morning and a huge quantity of tinned provisions recovered in the presence of the owners of the shops, which are in fit condition to be resold.

The story that there had been some fissures is baseless. Sappers and miners did little digging in some streets in order to stop leakage of water pipes and the fissure story probably has originated from this. Organisational work is proceeding and the Military have the situation well under control. It is stated that the Military authorities are anxious to hand over the administration to civil Authorities as soon as sufficient police reinforcements arrive from Punjab or other places.

It is hoped that in another week or ten days' time, this might be possible.

Lack Of Labour Force

It is not possible to state when intensive salvaging will start which is not possible at the present moment, for two reasons; first probably another month or two will be necessary for stenches to die down, and secondly the enormous labour which is required for this work is not available at the present moment.

The residence of Mr. B. J. Gould, Revenue Commissioner, has been salvaged to-day, with the help of three light tanks by 20 men of the West Yorkshire Regiment and 30 Punjab Police. Arrangements for salvaging the residences of other High Officials are being made. Nothing effective in this direction is being done in Babu Mohalla, Kandahari Bazar or the Indian Residential Quarter, as not a single house there stands and the heaps of ruins are simply impassable.—huge stretch of fallen bricks, woods, corrugated tin sheets,

The Staff Officer who showed round the "United Press" representative could not even recognise what particular locality they were inspecting.

The Punjab Government have sent 34 sweepers yesterday, of whom 20 are working and the remainder left without notice. 2 doctors, Gupta and Abdul Hakim, 3 compounders, 3 nurses and 3 orderlies have been sent by the Frontier Government.

NO NEWS FROM KALAT

Latest news received in Quetta Residency, states that the reconnaisance of villages within 8 miles radius shows that 1,600 persons have been buried and 700 wounded. In Mastung 2,000 are dead and buried and a great number injured. No definite news from the area between Kalat and Mastung is available. In many parts in surrounding countryside, wide fissures and slow holes are visible oozing into muddy water.

Sir Norman Catter, whose escape has been miraculous,, is being tied down here indefinitely.

The Military Head Quarters, temporarily located in Quetta Club, have been shifted to the Cantonment area and housed in Baluchistan Head Quarters Area.

Evacuation work is continuing and three relief trains left today.

Messages are being carried here by air from Lahore, where telegraphs department and Royal Air Force are co-operating.—United Press.

CHIVALROUS PATRIOT

Maharana Pratapsinghji Sacrificed His All For Cause Of Liberty

A public meeting was convened by Babu Narainlalji Agrawal and Pandit Moolchanara J. Vyas of Bombay to perform the Anniversary of Maharana Pratapsinghji, the Hero of Mewar at Marwari Sammelan Hall. Kalbadevi Road, on Tuesday last when Marwaris in great number attended the meeting and the hall was fully packed.

Mr. Kashiprasadji Varma presided. The President in token of respect, garlanded the photo of Maharana Pratapsinghji and the following gentlemen addressed the meeting:—Sjt. Kanaiyalalji Kalantri, Panditji Tulsiramji Dinseth, Panditji Rajaramji Trivedi, Sjt. Puranchandraji Saroff, Secretary, the East India Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay, Seth Rampratapji, Proprietor, Messrs. Chothmal Mulchand, Babu Narainlalji Agrawal, partner of Messrs. Chhotalal H. Shah & Co., Registered Accountant, Government certified Auditors, Bombay, and Panditji Moolchandra J. Vyas "Dadhichi."

The speakers impressed upon the audience the religious aspects of Maharana Pratap's life saying that the Maharana did not care for wordly luxuries but he did his best to serve the mother country and hence the motto of Mewar runs "Jo Drad Rakhe Dharamako Teli Rakhw Kartar" meaning God helps only those who strictly follow the religion.

Loved Liberty

The speakers also laid stress on the organising capacity and love of liberty of Maharana Pratap for the independence of his country at the risk of his life and property. Maharana Pratap was a real lover of chivalry and for the sake of defending the honour and liberty of women he had sacrificed all his luxuries, comforts, kingdom, wife and children and lived in jungle for 25 years and ate grass loaves. He was the only Rajput who successfully fought against Akbar, the Great, who was a shrewd politician. Maharana Pratap was so a brave warrior that Akbar always regarded him as a dangerous snake.

TO IMPROVE HEALTH AND PROVIDE BETTER FOOD

Profulla Ghosh On Programme Of A. I. V. I. A

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Dr. Profulla Ghosh, a member of the All-India Village Industries Association, has issued the following statement through the "United Press" about the programme of the All-India Village Industries Association for Bengal:—

"I have been asked times without number by various persons the programme of the Village Industries Association for Bengal.

AUTONOMOUS AGENTS

"The object of the Association is the all-round welfare of the villages of India. According to the constitution an Agent, after his appointment, whether he hold Agency for one village or for ten villages, is practically autonomous. He can collect money on behalf of the Association, can carry on the work of the Association; in fact he is in the Association there and, so long as he is faithful to the object of the Association, he is, for all practical purposes, his own master.

"The function of the Board of management and the members-in-charge of the various provinces is of a general nature. Details for each village or a group of villages are left to the Agents subject, of course, to the approval of the Board. So I am not in a position to speak of a detailed programme for Bengal, excepting the broad general lines on which I am concentrating my attention.

BETTER FOOD AND IMPROVED HEALTH

"The immediate programme adopted by the Board for the improvement of the health of the villagers and effecting an economy in food-stuffs has been before the public for some time past. Agents and members appointed in Bengal have taken to it according to their capacity.

"In this connection, experiments are being made to find out whether wholly unpolished rice is better than even the "Dheki"-husked rice that is ordinarily available in the village bazaar. Bazaar dheki rice is polished at least twice after the removal of the husk. If only huskless unpolished rice is proved to be better scientifically, it will mean saving of 3 crores of rupees annually for Bengal. So, as a member-in-charge for the province, it has been one of my prime concerns to find this out and propagate that truth after obtaining it.

HIS FOUR EXPERIMENTS

"Besides this general programme, I have been collecting information, and carrying on experiments on four items which are very likely to prove beneficial to the people of Bengal

PALM-GUR

Gur is prepared from palm-juice in the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Faridpur, and Midnapur, but there are thousands of palm trees in Bankura, Birbhum, and Burdwan which are not at all utilised for this purpose. From the figures collected from the Diamond-Harbour area, it appears that one tapper can tap about 10 to 15 trees and he earns from a minimum of Rs. 120 to a maximum of Rs. 300 during the season of, approximately, four months. A tree yields on an average about 3 maunds of gur (1 maund of 82 lbs.) Palm gur is very tasteful and has an excellent flavour. It contains about 91 per cent. sugar, of which 86 per cent. is cane sugar. From these results it is quite apparent that the people of Bankura, Birbhum, and Burdwan can earn lakhs of rupees, if they only take to preparation of palm-gur.

GUNNY BAGS

"I am also directing my energy to the production of gunny bags etc., from jute, and their disposal. It is quite evident that it would be highly beneficial if the cultivators can turn their jute into finished products and find out a market for them.

HAND-MADE PAPER

"The third item has been the attempt to improve the present hand-made paper industry. I know its scope is limited. Still it means a lot for a poor country like ours. A science-graduate is specially devoting his time and energy to it.

TANNING

"The fourth item that is receiving my attention is tanning. The deplorable condition of our 'Muchis' is beyond description. If the village 'Muchis' can take to tanning and preparation of shoes and sandals for the use of villagers, it means bread to those semi-starving brethren of ours.

"It has been my idea also to develop some 'ideal' villages. With this idea, an Agent in the district of Bankura along with 13 co-workers is working in a group of villages. I am assisting him in all possible ways. I shall be glad to have many such agents in Bengal. My humble services will always be at their disposal, as the amelioration of the present lot of our village people is the common desire of us all. This is just the broad out-line of the work taken in hand".—United Press.

MAULANA SHAFI DAUDI'S SUCCESS

Declared Duly Elected To Assembly

PATNA, June 6

The "Indian Gazette" announces that in pursuance of Sub Sec. (3) of Rule 45 of the Legislative Assembly Electorial Rules and in accordance with the report of the Commissioners (Mr. J. G. Shearer, Mr. Patel, Bar-at-Law, and Khan Bahadur Najabat Hussain) the Governor-General has declared Maulana Shafi Daudi duly elected and directed the petitioner, Sheikh Mohammad Mansoor, to pay to the respondent Maulana Shafi Daudi, the sum of Rs. 1,750 as costs.

It may be mentioned that Sheikh Mohammad Mansoor had submitted a petition to the Governor General-in-Council against the recommendation made by the Special Tribunal, which had heard his petition against the election of Maulana Shafi Daudi to the Assembly, to the effect that the disqualification of the Maulana Sahib due to his filing an incorrect election return be condoned. The petitioner had submitted that the recommendation was "ultra vires" and should not be accepted.—United Press.

DIST. SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICE RAIDED

Pamphlets And Literature Seized

PATNA, June 7

From a report just received from Monghyr it appears that the Office of the District Socialist Party there located in the house of Mr. Parmesar Prasad and the house of Mr. Nawalkisor Prasad, Joint Secretary of the Party, were raided by a large police force headed by Mr. Chatterjee, C.I.D. Inspector, Khan Sahib Towhid, Inspector and Mr. Shyamdeo Narain, Officer-in-Charge, Monghyr, resulting in the seizure of a large number of seditious pamphlets and literature found therein. No arrest has been made in this connection.—United Press.

Edited by R. S. PADBIDRI, (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.